

The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST



(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

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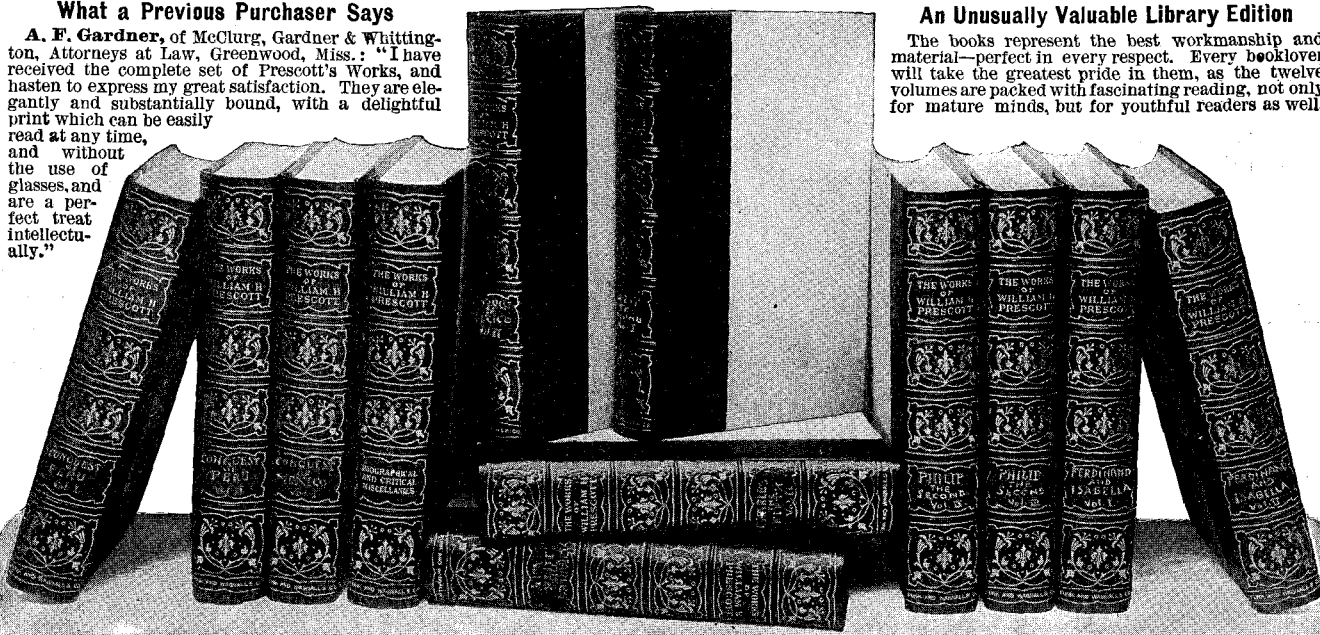
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NEW YORK, AUGUST 15, 1908

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

GOVERNOR HUGHES AND THE "MACHINE"

THE entire country seems to be taking an interest in the political situation in New York State, where Governor Hughes has signified his willingness to run again, only to be met by a chilling apathy on the part of the Republican politicians. The Governor's statement that he would accept a renomination brought him a deluge of congratulatory letters and telegrams from everybody except the leaders who supposedly have the power of giving or withholding it. This opposition is generally believed to be due to the Governor's disregard of the leaders' advice in making appointments, his ruthless forcing of his antigambling laws and other measures upon an unwilling legislature, and his expected program for a direct-primary law if reelected. As a direct primary would deprive many of the politicians of their occupation, they balk at returning him to power. This deadlock is stirring up comment all over the country. The *Boston Advertiser* (Rep.) warns the New-York politicians that "a failure to renominate Hughes is equivalent to an act of political suicide," and the *Louisville Post* (Rep.) believes the rejection of Hughes will "imperil the election of Mr. Taft" and will be a "stupendous political blunder, which, if committed, will reach the dignity of a crime." The *New York Sun* (Ind.) declares that "there is absolutely no other candidate who can win," and the *Detroit Journal* (Rep.) looks upon his reelection as a matter of national importance, as "every State government would feel the influence of his administration and his victory over the motley opposition." "The staunch adherents of good government in all the States," says the *Philadelphia Ledger* (Ind.), "will earnestly hope for the nomination and election of such a man in the largest State."

Turning to the Republican papers within the State, we find them almost unanimous in demanding the Governor's return. "Any leader who listens at all," says the *Buffalo Express* (Rep.), "will have no trouble in hearing a very emphatic public opinion in favor of Mr. Hughes's renomination." The Republican party of the nation "would look with amazement upon the turning-down of such a great executive by the Republicans of this State," declares the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.), and it adds that "the effect of such a piece of folly upon the national campaign and election can not well at this stage of the canvass be estimated." Similar views are expressed by the *Syracuse Herald* (Ind.), the *Binghamton Republican* (Rep.), the *Oswego Times* (Rep.), the *Watertown Times* (Rep.), and many other papers throughout the State. "Failure to renominate Hughes is equivalent to issuing engraved cards to the Democrats to come in and take possession

of the next administration," remarks the *Utica Press* (Ind.), which goes on to say in another editorial:

"Conceding the unpopularity of Governor Hughes with the machine politicians of his party; conceding that several hundred race-track gamblers, book-makers, touts, barkers, etc., will vote against him because he sought to make the laws of the State and the Constitution of the State harmonize, it ought to be remembered that for every one of these who will vote against him on this account there will be a dozen who will vote for him on the same account. To turn him down and refuse a renomination which he has said he would accept if offered would be to deliver a slap in the face of a big independent vote which can neither be bought nor bucked. Another thing the bosses want to remember, and it is that Governor Hughes has proved himself one of the best campaigners and stump-speakers this State ever saw. Failure to renominate Governor Hughes is an open and very urgent invitation for the State to go Democratic."

In New York City the only Republican paper opposing the Governor's return to Albany is the *Brooklyn Standard Union*, whose editor, Mr. Berri, has been mentioned for the nomination. The *Tribune*, *Press*, *Mail*, and the *Brooklyn Times*, all Republican, are supporting Hughes; and the *World* (Ind. Dem.), *Times* (Ind. Dem.), *Sun* (Ind.), and *Evening Post* (Ind.) are calling for his renomination so loudly that they can scarcely fail to support him if he is nominated.

The *Standard Union* criticizes the Governor for "completely ignoring the politicians of his party and treating them as if they were interlopers," and in the following paragraphs sets forth his general unfitness for his position:

"He professes to believe in party organization, but he holds, apparently, the men chosen to direct the machinery of the party do not represent the party masses. To cure this defect he believes, at least so far as he himself is concerned, the office-holder elected directly by the people is the only one who can properly formulate policies for the party. He expects such support as the leaders can give him, altho he does not ask it, after he has decided on a line of policy, but he does not permit them to influence his course in any particular. Just what original function the leaders and workers of the party are expected to perform under this system it is difficult to understand, unless it is claimed they are to implicitly obey the Governor in all things and yield up any representative character they may possess as the elected delegates of the party organization.

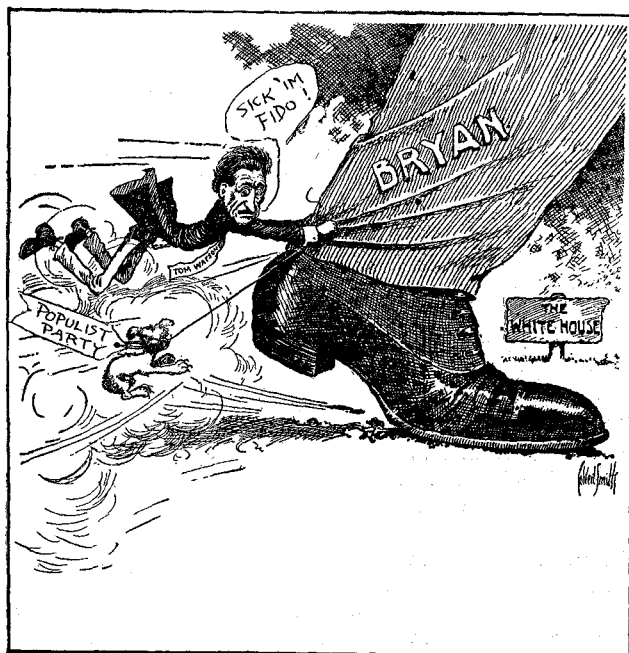
"The Governor has asked for the fullest and freest expression of the party on his appeal for a renomination. Well, so far the leaders of the party, from the President down, have not expressed any special enthusiasm over Mr. Hughes's announcement that he is willing to again accept a nomination for Governor from the Republicans. The chief ones among them, again including the President, have refused to express any opinion about the matter one way or the other. Mr. Hughes says he has received a number

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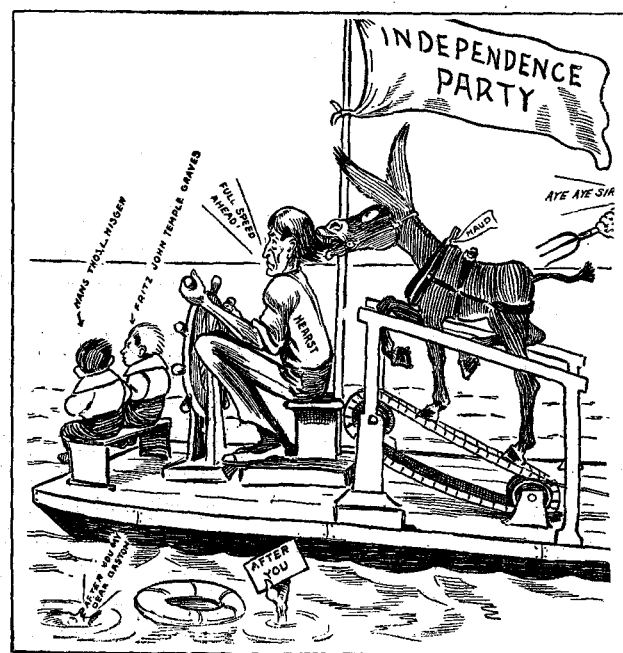
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TRYING TO HOLD BRYAN BACK.
—Smith in the Jacksonville Times-Union.



THE COMIC-SUPPLEMENT PARTY IS LAUNCHED.
—From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

MR. BRYAN'S POLITICAL RIVALS.

of communications asking him to be a candidate for renomination, but so far he has withheld the names of the senders of these communications. Neither has he given his reasons for changing his mind about once more seeking the Gubernatorial nomination, beyond declaring he thinks the people should have an opportunity to reelect him in case they should so desire.

"Altogether, it is a most curious and interesting situation.

"As an exhibition of one-man power or an attempt to exercise one-man power over the heads of the party leaders it is without parallel in the history of politics in this State."

MEANING OF THE CUBAN ELECTIONS

THE recent elections in Cuba prove that "Americanization" is making progress, says the *Boston Transcript*, thus succinctly summing up the predominant opinion of the American press on Cuba's initial try-out of Governor Magoon's new election laws, which provide for the Australian ballot and for the severe punishment of voters or officials found guilty of election irregularities. The elections, in which a mayor and board of councilmen for each of eighty-one municipalities, and a governor and council for each of the six provinces, were chosen, were a "great triumph for American policy," adds the *Philadelphia Press*. The "moral significance of the result bearing upon Governor Magoon's administration and the progress of the Cuban people toward competency for self-government is unmistakable," remarks the *New York Tribune*, continuing thus:

"The elections were peaceful and orderly, at least as much so as those in the United States usually are. Also they were fair and honest. Of that fact there is no challenge from any quarter. The one regrettable circumstance is that so many of the people failed to vote. We are told that in much of the island only from 50 to 60 per cent. of the qualified voters went to the polls. That was something over which the Provisional Government could have no control, but which must be charged against the Cubans themselves. The causes of it are not known, but, at any rate, it was not an organized abstention intended to discredit the elections or to form a protest against them, and probably it had no more significance than similar abstentions have here."

"The results augur well for the holding of national elections within a few months, when a President and Congress will be chosen," the *New York World* believes; and the *New York Times*

is likewise of the opinion that the "elections are a sort of rehearsal and test preparatory to the Presidential election in December."

Outside of a general exchange of felicitations, however, over the satisfying progress of American law and order in the island, the newspapers do not commit themselves to any definite statements on the likelihood of the present state of affairs remaining stable. The *Washington Post* pauses to remind us that "one swallow doesn't make a summer" and that "one little era of harmony and prosperity beneath the commanding eye of a superior force doesn't make a self-controlled nation." Also the *New York Post*, while admitting its delight with the good order of the elections, gives warning that it will take more than one election to demonstrate the success of the new election laws, and that it "remains to be seen whether the results will be accepted by those defeated for office." The *Chicago Tribune*, likewise, questions the "willingness of the losers to live up to the Jeffersonian doctrine of absolute acquiescence in the decisions of 'the majority.'"

The *Buffalo News*, taking the opportunity to draw a sharp contrast between Governor Magoon's successful administration and the chaos of Palma's Presidency, believes that, notwithstanding this drastic lesson, there is now "no cause for complaint of Cuban incompetency." We read further:

"No excuse is going to be made in order to justify our further control beyond next February. Home rule is to be tried again and Cuba given American aid and sympathy in full measure. If she succeeds it is well and good. Americans will be sincerely glad of it. They want no possible ground ever to exist for the imputation of bad faith in dealing with the island people. If they prove incompetent to stand alone firmly enough to have a fairly just government, the United States will then return to the island for the sake of the Cubans first and for the peace of the vicinity in the second place. That is our right under the treaty and is our duty under the higher law of international comity if a later occasion demands intervention."

Another aspect of the situation which is drawing some comment from newspaper writers is the charge that the Conservative victories reported from all parts of the island are a result of the general repudiation of the revolution of 1906 and also of American intervention. During the present period of intervention our sympathy and encouragement are alleged to have been with the Liberals. It was due to their revolt against President Palma and the

former Moderates, who have now become the Conservatives, that the United States intervened. A Havana correspondent of the New York *Sun* hails the Conservative victories as a huge "international joke." The result, he says, is a general repudiation of the revolt and also of American intervention. This correspondent, however, seems to have fallen into a disagreement with *The Sun's* editorial staff. We read on the editorial page:

"If the elections of last Saturday are a rebuke to anything, a protest against anything, as they certainly appear to be, they are not a rebuke to the intervention nor a repudiation of the insurrection, but a rebuke to the leaders of the warring factions of the Liberal party and an expression of a lack of confidence in them."

The Chicago *Post* also ridicules the idea that the recent victories are a rebuke to the Provisional-Government authorities. To quote:

"The truth is that the officials gave countenance to the Liberals only in the cause of fairness and to promote peace. The desire was to reconcile the former revolutionists to the plan for a new order in Cuba in which the right of majority rule should be respected by all factions."

"Liberal leaders were recognized and were given places of trust, a course that was followed also with the Conservative leaders. The old Moderates thought the Americans were giving favors where no favors were deserved, apparently losing sight of the fact that the officials were seeking only to make secure the future peace of the island. Out of the desire of the Provisional Government to satisfy the chief Liberals and with them the ranks of the party grew the Conservative charge that the Americans were anxious for the success of the opposition at the polls. The charge was ridiculous, but it possibly may have had some effect in the increasing of the Conservative majorities."

ENDING THE GEORGIA CONVICT SCANDAL

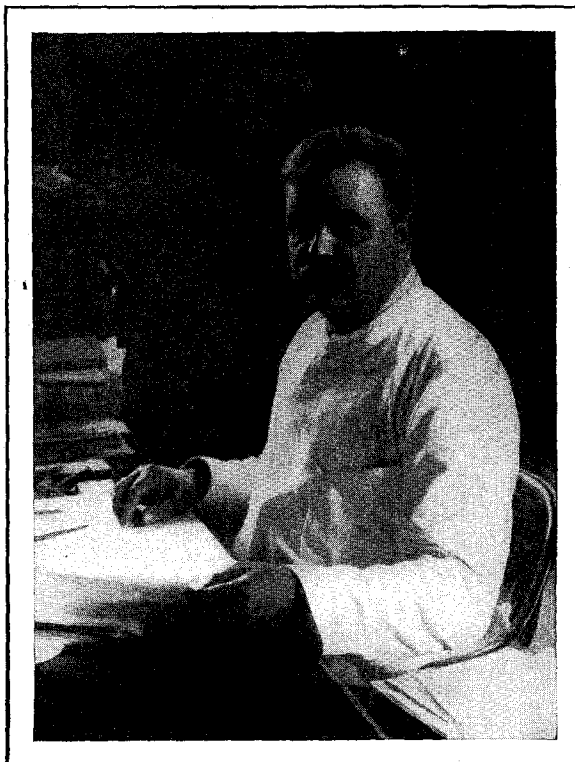
IF the newspapers of Georgia are to be taken as a gage, that State has definitely made up its mind to do away with its convict-lease system. A legislative committee has been appointed to

make a careful and exhaustive investigation, and, if half of the horrors uncovered by their probing prove real, the State press seem convinced that Georgia will have abolished the lease system before the close of the present session of the legislature.

Convicts have been hired or leased to contractors in Georgia for almost half a century, the State thus treating its prisoners as an asset for producing revenue. It has long been alleged by the Georgia press that the convicts have been treated in an inhuman manner, and that the leasing of prisoners has instigated a system of bribery which has slowly worked its way into the offices of many State officials. "The revelations which have been brought out by the searching investigations are nothing short of unspeakable," says the *Atlanta Journal*. "Indisputable facts sufficient have been brought to light to make any man who loves the State hang his head in shame and sorrow at the pity of it," indignantly asserts the *Atlanta*

Journal; and, likewise, the *Atlanta Constitution* brands the "atrocious conditions" as nothing short of "barbaric brutality."

The *Atlanta Journal*, in commenting further upon the attitude of Georgia and the problems which must be met in the tremendous



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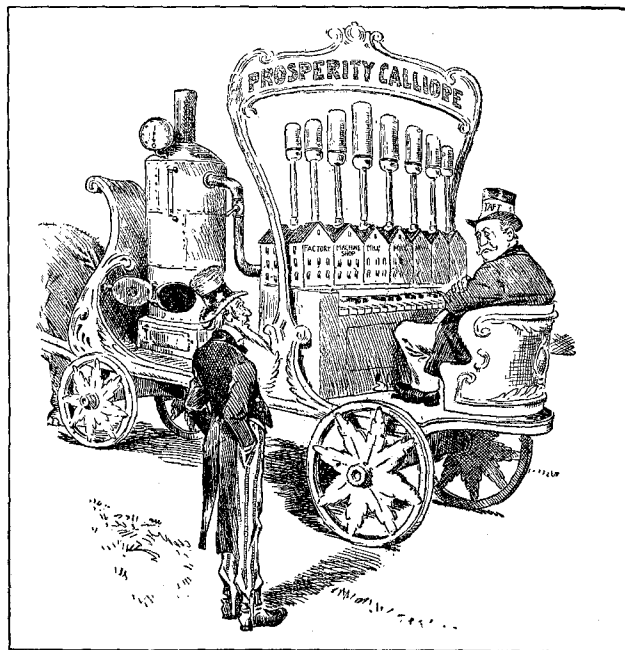
GOVERNOR MAGOON,

Who is given the credit for the success of the recent elections in Cuba.



A HARD NUT TO CRACK.

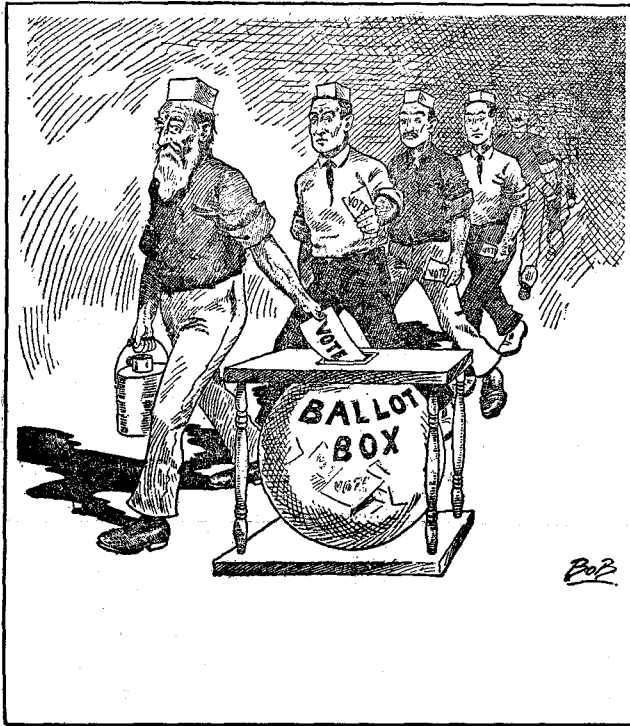
—Gillam in the New York *Globe*.



"GIVE US A TUNE, MISTER."

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

AT THE POLITICAL CIRCUS.



THE CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS THAT WILL COUNT THE MOST.
—Bob in the Houston Chronicle.



A RAPID MOVING PICTURE OF GOMPERS DELIVERING THE LABOR VOTE TO BRYAN.
—Gast in the Colorado Springs Gazette

DELIVERING THE VOTE.

loss of revenue, which the abolition of the system will mean to the State Treasury, says:

"The people of Georgia are impatient of delay in the extinction of the infamous convict-lease system. It is with difficulty that they restrain their impatience even to the extent of permitting further contracts to be made from year to year during the three years which the system will be allowed to continue under the Holder bill.

"Practical men realize that the expenses of the State Government must be met, that provision must be made for the support of the convicts when the lease system is abolished, and, in short, that an institution which is the outgrowth of more than forty years can not be extirpated in a day.

"Governor Hoke Smith expresses the opinion, however, that the school fund will not suffer even if the convict system is abolished at once. It is pointed out that there is more money to the credit of that fund than there has ever been before. If this should prove to be true, then nothing would stand in the way of the immediate suppression of the system, as soon as existing leases expire on April 1 of next year, if indeed the flagrant violation of the rules of the commission has not already worked a forfeiture which would automatically terminate the leases, and at the same time bring twenty-five per cent of the security bonds into the State Treasury.

"It is safe to assume that if the people of Atlanta . . . express the sentiments which we feel sure are in their minds and hearts as a result of these disclosures, the legislature will be spurred to the necessity of finding the money with which to meet the expenses of the State and thereby permitting the absolute and immediate overthrow of a system which has brought shame and reproach upon the great State of Georgia.

"Indignation meetings are being held all over Georgia. . . . The exposures which have followed fast upon one another during the past few days have stirred our people to the highest pitch and they are anxious for an opportunity to place themselves on record.

"Let every citizen . . . start a wave of enthusiastic protest which will make any further trifling with the question absolutely impossible. Every humane and Christian sentiment demands it, and the way seems clear to exterminate the lease now and forever."

The attitude of the outside press on the Georgia system has been one of universal condemnation. "Slavery in its worst

aspect was never as cruel," says the *Philadelphia Press*, and the *Des Moines Register and Leader* believes that "Nero, in his palmiest days, was not guilty of more hideous atrocities than those which have been committed in Georgia," justifying its statement thus:

"One man was lashed by a whipping boss until he fell to the ground, where he was left to die from his injuries; and he was eaten by dogs. A boy of 16 years was beaten to death because he was too weak to work. An old negro, sick and exhausted, was tortured to death in the fields because he failed to perform his allotted labor."

Cases of this nature, of which dozens have been revealed, are not hard to find. The newspapers are full of horrifying details which have been brought out by the investigating committee. The *Atlanta Constitution* publishes the testimony in a typical case, to quote:

"A large negro became unruly, backed up against the bank in a railroad camp, and defied the assistant warden to take him. One convict offered to subdue the negro, and armed with a pick approached him, dodged a lick with a heavy pick and stuck his own pick up to the handle in the negro's face, the point reaching down to the negro's lungs. From this wound the negro died in a year or fifteen months with pneumonia or tuberculosis."

A still more pitiable example of the atrocities committed is cited by the *Atlanta Georgian* thus:

"A mother with her two-days-old babe sat on the ground leaning against a building in one of the camps—the birth took place there, too. A guard saw her and ordered her to go to work. She couldn't and was shot with the little one in her arms."

The *Washington Herald* is of the opinion that Georgia might easily solve the problem confronting it if it would make up its mind to forego any further revenue from its convicts and agree that they shall become an initial expense rather than an income-producer. To quote:

"It seems to us that a proper solving of the trouble turns upon one thing and one thing only. Is Georgia willing to say that it wants no more direct revenue from its convicts; that it is willing to consider them a burden primarily, trusting to find compensation

for the expense of their maintenance in the future acquisition of a system of roadways comparable with any in the world? If Georgia is willing to say that—and we believe it is willing, and we hope it is able—then the problem now confronting the State is one that should not vex it greatly.”

THE “FATHER OF THE SENATE”

IF the experience of William Boyd Allison had been written into a book, says the *Philadelphia Ledger*, in writing of the recent death of the “Father of the Senate,” it would have been a more enlightening history of Congress between the Civil War and the Roosevelt era than the people of the United States will ever possess. “He will be missed as will few men now in public life,” remarks the *Washington Post*; and the *Philadelphia Inquirer* thinks he was “without exception the most important and the most valued man in Congress.”

“His forte was in sagacity, prudence, complete knowledge of the technic of lawmaking, capacity to mediate between men as well as to adjust measures and reconcile conflicting interests,” adds the *Boston Herald*. The *New York Globe*, in reviewing Senator Allison’s long career in the Senate, “the longest period of service in the United States Senate since the formation of the nation,” points out “that his public career is practically coincident with the life of the Republican party.” He was a delegate to the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln, served eight years in the House of Representatives, and represented Iowa for thirty-five years in the Senate. The *Philadelphia Press*, in commenting upon the Iowa Senator’s “passion for detail” and “capacity for exhausting toil” in financial affairs, speaks thus:

“In the Senate he early came to be the undisputed leader of the upper chamber on the appropriation bills. No man knew them in such minute detail, was more familiar with precedent or carried a more complete knowledge of the administrative machinery of the Government. He was in charge of one tariff bill after another and displayed here the same minute acquaintance with rate and schedule, always a consistent Protectionist, but always ready to accept adjustment on tariff controversy within the party. On the currency he held for forty years a compromise position. He drew the Allison Silver Act, which, by a compromise, avoided free-silver coinage thirty years ago, when Bland was urging it and many were ready to yield. Senator Allison in all the struggle steadily supported improvement in the currency as fast as public education permitted, and at last he shared in establishing the gold standard after many votes for compromise measures.”

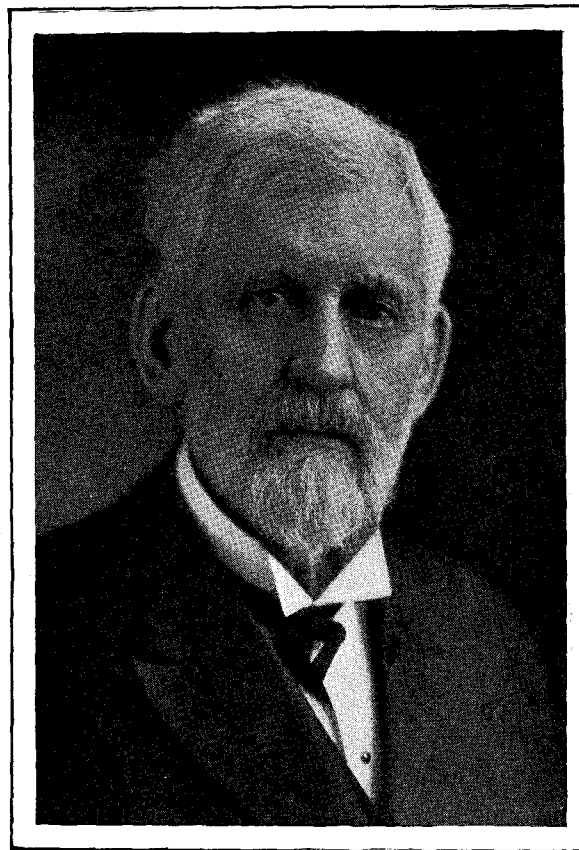
MR. TAFT’S PLEA FOR THE POOR LITIGANT

AN opportunity was afforded last week to learn what Mr. Taft considers our most important national problem, and to hear how he would solve it. “Speaking generally,” he said to the reporters at Hot Springs, Va., “the improvement of the administration of justice, civilly and criminally, in the matter of its prompt dispatch and the cheapening of its use for the poor man, is the most important question before the American people.” A few days later, on August 6, he made an address before the Virginia Bar Association on this subject, in which he argued that the practice of appealing cases from court to court, instead of securing equal justice to all, works grievous injustice to the poor, and he therefore advocated a limitation of the right of appeal as the best remedy.

Many others have treated this subject before, but the press attach special importance to Mr. Taft’s handling of it because of the possibility that he may occupy a position where he can urge legislation to carry his recommendations into effect. His speech is also thought by some to reveal an attitude toward the courts easily

distinguishable from that of his sponsor, whose policies he is supposed to represent. He said in part:

“The inequality that exists in our present administration of justice, and that sooner or later is certain to rise to trouble us and to call for popular condemnation and reform, is in the unequal burden which the delays and expense of litigation under our system impose on the poor litigant. In some communities, I know, these delays have induced merchants and commercial men to avoid courts altogether and to settle their controversies by arbitration, and to this extent the courts have been relieved; but such boards



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WILLIAM BOYD ALLISON,

Who represented Iowa in the United States Senate for thirty-five years, the longest period of service in that body since its foundation.

of arbitration are only possible as between those litigants that are members of the same commercial bodies and are in a sense associates. They offer no relief to the litigant of little means who finds himself engaged in a controversy with a wealthy opponent, whether individual or corporation. . . .

“Many people who give the subject hasty consideration regard the system of appeals, by which a suit can be brought in a justice-of-the-peace court and carried through the other courts to the Supreme Court, as the acme of human wisdom. The question is asked: ‘Shall the poor man be denied the opportunity to have his case reexamined in the highest tribunal in the land?’ Generally that argument has been successful.

“In truth there is nothing which is so detrimental to the interests of the poor man as the right which, if given to him, must be given to the other and wealthier party, of carrying the litigation to the court of last resort, which generally means two, three, and four years of litigation. Could any greater opportunity be put in the hands of powerful corporations to fight off just claims, to defeat, injure, or modify the legal rights of poor litigants, than to hold these litigants off from what is their just due by a lawsuit for such a period, with all the legal expenses incident to such a controversy?

“Every change of procedure that limits the right of appeal works for the benefit, in the end, of the poor litigant and puts him more on an equality with a wealthy opponent. It is probably true that the disposition of the litigation in the end is more likely to be just when three tribunals have passed upon it than when only one or two have settled it; but the injustice which meantime has been done by the delay to the party originally entitled to the judgment

generally exceeds the advantage that he has had in ultimately winning the case.

"The complaint that the courts are made for the rich and not for the poor has no foundation in fact in the attitude of the courts upon the merits of any controversy which may come before them, for the judges of this country are as free from prejudice in this respect as it is possible to be. But the inevitable effect of the delays incident to the machinery now required in the settlement of controversies in judicial tribunals is to oppress and put at a disadvantage the poor litigant and to give great advantage to his wealthy opponent.

"I do not mean to say that it is possible, humanly speaking, to put them on an exact equality in regard to litigation; but it is certainly possible to reduce greatly the disadvantage under which the man of little means labors in vindicating or defending his rights in court under the existing system, and courts and legislatures could devote themselves to no higher purpose than the elimination from the present system of those of its provisions which tend to prolong the time in which judicial controversies are disposed of."

Mr. Taft's estimate of this evil is heartily indorsed by the Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.), which goes on to say:

"Danger to the Republic lies in that direction, and upon the chief cause of that lessening reverence for law and its administration we believe that Taft has squarely placed his finger.

"It is in the minds of all that the processes of the courts to-day are in the favor and the interest of the men with money and with corporate power. That feeling has been a main factor in the making of a false class hatred that is pregnant with peril to the country's best welfare. That feeling we think exaggerated. But it is based upon the truths which Mr. Taft points out.

"Suspicion of trickery and delay and loss of confidence in the substantial quality of the justice provided by the slow routine of the tribunals are nearing the stage of heartsick hopelessness that prevailed among the masses of the British people half a century ago, before a great satirist brought about the reform of chancery procedure.

"The layman of moderate means now led into a legal maze bears away too often a lifelong, sullen, stubborn anger. Convinced at the start his claim is one of simple right, he knows only that after years have elapsed justice is denied to him by what seems to him a cheating technicality, or else he wins a nominal victory which in reality is a defeat, because it has cost him more than the worth of his original right.

"Americans are a patient people. But overmuch red tape is one means of testing patience so far that it breaks and there follows a flying to grave excesses. Therefore we rejoice, because we see in the straightforward, earnest words of Taft hope for the ultimate working of even greater good than Charles Dickens wrought when he wrote of 'Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce.'

"We do not mean that appreciation of the evil and the need for reform is an original thought with Mr. Taft. We gage its importance highly because it is exprest at the time it is, and by no mere critic, but the man who, in all human probability, will be able to lend the great weight of Presidential influence toward making the reform a reality."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) admits the truth of Mr. Taft's principle "in theory," but remarks that "how to apply it in practise is a different matter."

"It does not seem that the situation admits of being radically reformed. The courts exist for the benefit of all alike, but the bar exists for the benefit of its members. It can not be 'publicized' so as to produce in this connection an equality of opportunity and to replace the rich suitor and the poor one on the same level. Those members of the bar who are the ablest, the most trustworthy, the most learned, will naturally be the most sought after. They will thus be placed in a position to command the highest compensation and they can not be blamed for charging accordingly. Many physicians proportion their fees to the means of the patient, but in the legal profession that system has not yet been adopted, nor is it likely to be adopted soon.

"All the reform which appears to be practicable in this connection is in the amendment of the rules of procedure so as to expedite the course of litigation and to prevent a multiplicity of appeals, and here there is unquestionably room for improvement. Under the present practise a rich litigant has it in his power to weary a poor suitor out by skilfully contrived delays. Something might and something should be done to correct this abuse."

Objection is made by the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) that this is a State rather than a Federal matter, and *The Post* accuses Mr. Taft of angling for votes on an issue with which he will have little to do. The Federal courts are models of efficiency and expedition, it says, and "the average wealthy malefactor always fights shy of these courts." It continues:



UNCLE SAM—"Trying to frighten me, eh?"

May in the *Detroit Journal*.



THE NEW ALLIANCE.

George Gould says that he and his railroad systems are going in with Harriman.
—Rouse in the *Grand Rapids Evening Press*.

RINGING OUT THE OLD AND RINGING IN THE NEW.



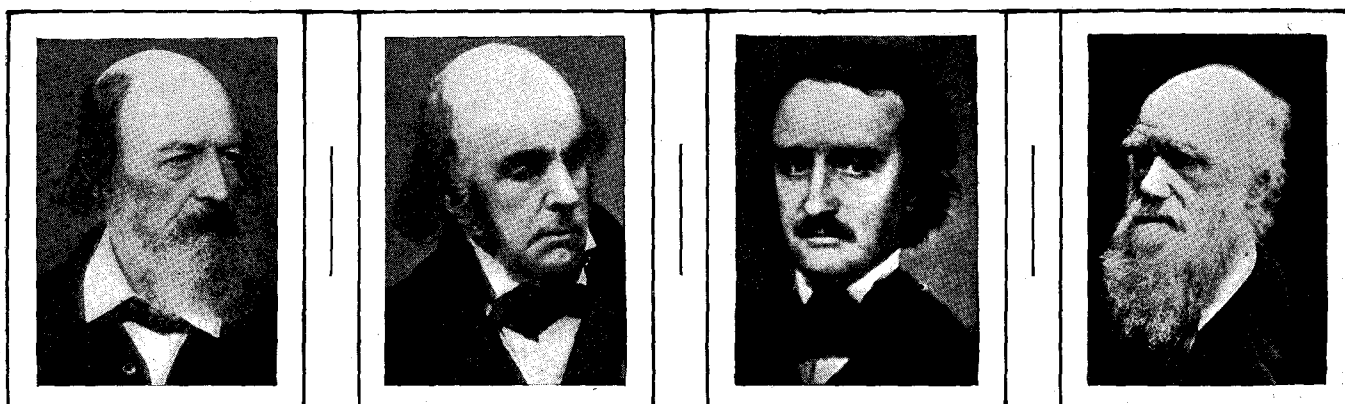
LINCOLN.

CHOPIN.

GLADSTONE.

MENDELSSOHN.

HOLMES.



TENNYSON.

FITZGERALD.

POE.

DARWIN.

SOME OF THE FRUITS OF A FAMOUS YEAR.

"The introduction of this question of reform in law and practise by a candidate for a national office is open to criticism. Many people assenting to the Taft views on the subject of law will be misled into thinking that a vote for him is a vote for these sound principles of reform he advocated, when nothing is further from the facts of the case.

"Indeed, in Ohio, Mr. 'Bill' Taft's own State, the men who are at the head of his party machine are responsible for legislation having the effect to make the course of justice more difficult and the way of the humble weak pleader for rights and a fair hearing harder. Ohio is notorious for the various legal hurdles and other obstacles which litigants of means and influence and without scruples can put in the way of their antagonists.

"It is not on record that 'Bill' ever lifted up his voice or used his weight here to reform legal practise or to stir up slothful or otherwise indisposed public prosecutors to do their duty against powerful law-breakers having political affiliations. Mr. Taft might now explain why his *protégé*, Wade Ellis, has not brought suit against the Republican State treasurer for not complying with the regulations touching the State funds. In this matter, as elsewhere, only a strong, untiring public sentiment can make the law there is effective and interrupt the flood of weak, litigation-provoking, justice-balking legislation that is the typical output of legislatures controlled by Republican machine partizans."

CENTENARIES OF 1909

NEXT year will have a peculiar interest because of the remarkable group of famous people who first saw the light precisely a century before, says Lyndon Orr in a recent number of *Munsey's Magazine*. In calling the birth-roll for the year 1809 the writer emphasizes a long list of musicians, historians, statesmen, inventors, scientists, men of letters, poets, soldiers, and sailors, all of more than ordinary interest and many of whom have left a lasting mark. Music is represented by Mendelssohn (born February 3) and Chopin (March 1), and science by Darwin (Feb-

ruary 12), who developed the theory of evolution. Cyrus McCormick (February 15), the inventor of the reaping-machine, began his life in this momentous year, as did also the two noted Confederate fighters, Joseph Johnston (February 3) and Raphael Semmes (September 27).

The great names in letters to be commemorated are Edgar Allan Poe (January 19), Alfred Tennyson (August 6), Edward Fitzgerald (March 31), the translator of Omar Khayyam, Oliver Wendell Holmes (August 29), Kinglake (August 5), the historian of the Crimean War, and Park Benjamin (August 14). Gladstone and Lincoln likewise both saw the light of day during the year 1809. Gladstone was the last survivor of this famous group, and Mendelssohn the shortest-lived. Mr. Orr further discusses the centenaries as follows:

"Most of the anniversaries will be celebrated very widely both in Europe and the United States. Chopin will have special honors paid to him in Warsaw and in Paris. Undoubtedly the University of Virginia will hold commemorative exercises for Poe, as one of its most distinguished sons; while New York, where he spent the greater part of his literary life, will probably arrange an impressive memorial celebration. The natural place for a commemorative pageant in Tennyson's honor would be Farringford, in the Isle of Wight, where he wrote so many of his most famous poems, or Aldworth, in Surrey, where he died. Harvard will, undoubtedly, give appropriate honor to Holmes, because Cambridge was his birthplace and because he was a Harvard man.

"Recognition of Gladstone's centenary will be, to some extent, an affair of party, tho throughout all Great Britain there will doubtless be a fitting recognition of his statesmanship. But with regard to Lincoln, there are two places peculiarly marked out as suited to public observances upon a scale of truly national impressiveness. One of these places is Springfield, in Illinois, which was his home at the time when he was called to the Chief Magistracy of the United States, and near which his body now lies in a massive mausoleum. The other place is Washington, where, throughout four years of incessant strain and anguish, he won the glory which has placed him among the immortal heroes of humanity."

THE GROWING BLACK-HAND PROBLEM

THE alarming growth of atrocities alleged to have been committed by so-called Black-Hand societies in the United States, and in New York City in particular, has developed a distinct problem for the immigration offices, city police forces, and sociologists in general. "Fear of the mysterious death-dealing Black-Hand power lies like a cloud over fully a million Latin-Americans," says Alfred Henry Lewis in an account of his investigation of this mystery in *The Broadway Magazine*. In New York alone Mr. Lewis finds 30,000 persons living by means of Black-Hand crime. They levied \$6,000,000 in blackmail last year—an average tax of \$10 a head on an Italian population of 600,000—and in a recent three months 227 violent crimes have been traced to Black-Hand origin, 80 per cent. of which were not followed by arrest.

The writer introduces the society thus:

"The Black Hand owns iron laws and maintains iron discipline. He who would join must demonstrate his mettle. He proves his hardihood by killing some one whom the Black Hand points out—perhaps a member turned traitor, who has been sentenced to die. If no traitor be convenient, aspirants are set fighting each other with knives. Whatever the ordeal, should he who seeks Black-Hand acceptance betray slackness of stamina or weakness of heart he is refused.

"Deemed worthy, he is sworn to fidelity on crossed knives. By his oath he is bound to keep silent, or bear false witness, or fight the police, or kill a friend—even a father or a brother—at the behest of the chiefs of the society. To fail is to invite death.

"This Black-Hand obligation is no idle one; its penalty of death has been often invoked. Scores have died by the dagger, to be thrown into the East River, or buried in the basements of the buildings where they fell. These who thus die are never heard of, never traced. . . .

"The criminal money made by the Black Hand is divided into three shares, called variously 'full allowance,' 'half allowance,' and *sala* or 'small slice.' The entered apprentice takes the 'small slice.' Advanced to the second grade, his share is the 'half allowance.' Upon becoming a chief, he succeeds to the 'full allowance.' There is a grand council; under its orders are subordinate groups. There are little chiefs and big chiefs. There is a treasurer and, for those who are to die, a chaplain. For ignorant recruits, instructors in stabbing—artists in assassination—are provided. These virtuosos of blood set up dummy figures, done in straw or leather, and direct practising raw ones where to bury the blade."

To bring the business of the Black Hand in something like concrete shape, Mr. Lewis draws up the following partial list of its crimes in New York City for the first one-third of the year thus:

"On January 1 three bombs were exploded in tenements Nos. 416 and 418 East Sixty-fourth Street. On January 21 three buildings were dynamited and wrecked. The buildings were No. 518 East Thirteenth Street, the Home Garden Settlement for Children at East 116th, and No. 319 East 146th streets. On February 3 a bomb was exploded in the vestibule of No. 418 East Twelfth Street. On February 12 the tenement No. 309 East 114th Street was wrecked by a bomb. On March 1 the tenement No. 244 Elizabeth Street was wrecked by a bomb. On March 25 the apartment-house No. 603 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, was destroyed by an incendiary fire. On March 27 another bomb was exploded in the tenement No. 246 Elizabeth Street. It was the fourth explosion on the block, which is known as 'The Barracks,' within three months. On April 1 the grocery-store No. 30 Beaver Street, Williamsburg, was wrecked by a bomb. On April 2 a bomb exploded in No. 427 East Twelfth Street—owned by Emanuel Sportaro, who had defied the Black Hand, and severely injured him. On April 18 the grocery-store No. 124 Roebbling Street, Brooklyn, was wrecked by a bomb. On May 12 an attempt to destroy the tenement No. 126 Elizabeth Street was frustrated by a girl. The Black Hand had attempted to blackmail one of the occupants of the place, and had failed.

"This record gives no more than just a fraction of the picture for four months. It was from beginning to end the work of the Black Hand. Sums running from \$500 to \$10,000 had been demanded of either the owners of the buildings attacked or certain dwellers therein. When the blackmail was refused, then came bomb and torch. Six people were killed by the bomb and nineteen burned alive as the dread result of these crimes. As for the wounded, the number would have done credit to a battle."

The only way to fight the Black Hand with success, the writer believes, is a general deportation of convicted Black-Handers, and stringent laws concerning the possession and use of dynamite. As he puts it:

"A life sentence should be given to every maker or possessor of a bomb. Should he succeed in exploding one, tho he managed to kill nobody, send him to the chair or at least to prison for life. Severity would not be misplaced in the cases of our assassins of the Black Hand.

"Another thought; and this is for the State Department: In the cases of what Italians were lynched eighteen years ago in New Orleans, the Italian Government preferred against us a money claim for damages. Secretary Blaine allowed and paid the claim. Should not this rule work both ways? Is it to be all in favor of the Italian? If we are to pay damages to Italy for violence done to Italian subjects dwelling or visiting or traveling in our midst, should not Italy be compelled to honor our claim for damages when her subjects dwelling or visiting or traveling in our midst do violence to us?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

COUNT BONI says he wants the children. Are they old enough to support him?—*Atlanta Constitution*.

IF there are any spots on the sun they are careful not to interfere with its business.—*Chicago Daily News*.

TAFT can train down without Muldoon's assistance. Bryan will give him the run of his life.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

THE Independence party is prepared for next November. It is carrying its Graves along with it.—*Chicago Evening Post*.

THERE is a disposition among the Democrats to regard the new Hearst party as a sort of yellow peril.—*Philadelphia Press*.

NOTHING significant, of course, in the presence of just thirteen letters in the name of John Worth Kern.—*Indianapolis Star*.

WE haven't heard of any man making a vow to let his hair grow till Bryan declines a Presidential nomination.—*Toledo Blade*.

REV. DR. AKED asks, "Does prohibition pay?" Well, prohibition in Georgia certainly pays Jacksonville.—*Florida Times-Union*.

A CRAZY man in New York complained that automobiles followed him everywhere he went. Plenty of sane people have the same trouble.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

A man broke into a freight car last night and stole \$1,000 worth of furs. He must be getting ready to go to the Hisgen notification meeting.—*Chicago Evening Post*.

IF the Dutch should bombard his country with Edam-cheese cannon-balls Mr. Castro of Venezuela would realize at last what the horrors of war really are.—*Chicago Evening Post*.

THE remitting of that \$29,000,000 fine, you probably noticed, did not cause a perceptible drop in the price of oil.—*Washington Post*.

AN Atlantic-City woman of seventy-six has just had her spleen cut out. It's never too late to join the great army of peace.—*Atlanta Journal*.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE made a four-hour speech in Colorado the other day. He must have cut it short in order to catch a train.—*Washington Post*.

BRYAN is after the Hearst party, according to the Lincoln dispatches. Wouldn't that be accepting a campaign gift from a corporation?—*New York Tribune*.

THE British will have to console themselves with reflections on the running-record they made when George Washington was after them.—*Washington Post*.

MR. BRYAN is not editing the esteemed *Commoner* now, but our understanding is that the paper, as heretofore, will say a good word for him as a Presidential candidate now and then.—*Chicago Tribune*.

AN inquirer asks, "What is the exact distance of the sun from the earth?" If reference is made to the *New York Sun*, we should say about 90,000,000 miles since the two conventions met.—*Baltimore News*.

FOR fear his discontented subjects might insist on having one of those Oklahoma constitutions, the astute Sultan of Turkey hastened to give them the long-unused and comparatively harmless one of 1876.—*Chicago Tribune*.

IF the Young Turks succeed in their plan to reduce the salaries of overpaid officials and to abolish unnecessary government jobs, they could render us a great service by telling us how they managed it.—*Indianapolis News*.

WE advise the Young Turks not to get too enthusiastic about the fact that the Sultan has granted them a "general assembly." We've had one for years, and we don't know what on earth to do with it yet.—*Chicago Evening Post*.

EUROPE ON THE PROGRESS OF OUR PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

VIEWING the contest between Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan from the remote standpoint of Madrid, it seems to the dynastic and officially inspired *Epoca* that the election of the Democratic candidate would be preferable, from the mere European point of view, to the triumph of the Republican. Mr. Taft, the Spanish daily observes, is not only a trained administrator, but a diplomatist "with the astuteness of Nesselrode, the urbanity of Metternich, and the experience of Delcassé." In all that pertains to world politics he is the equal of any minister of foreign affairs in the world. No crisis in his country's affairs would find him unprepared, provided that crisis had to do with international relations. Mr. Bryan, on the other hand, seems to the Spanish daily "provincial." How much better it would be if he became President! This estimate of the Nebraskan does not accord with that of the London *Saturday Review*, which deems him the "only man of genius who has emerged in American politics for a generation." Yet these two widely dissimilar organs of opinion agree that Taft has infinitely the best chance of winning in November.

Those French newspapers which had, like the Paris *Débats*, been predicting a fierce contest with much popular excitement, are forced to admit that they judged hastily. "The campaign develops in a manner to suggest that the American temperament has grown less explosive," remarks this French sheet. "Or it may be that the Americans are so sure how the struggle will go that it has lost its interest for them." It notes a dignity of procedure in the campaign which speaks well for the national sobriety of mind, and goes on to say:

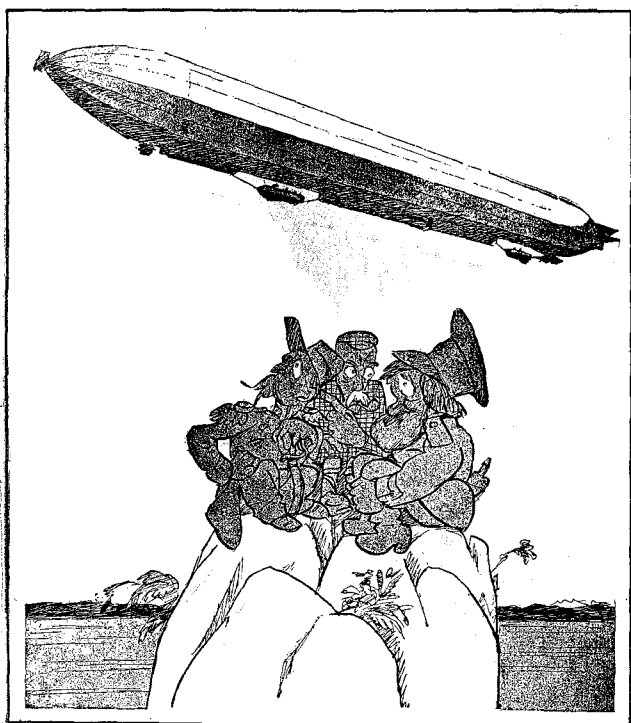
"Europeans are too ready to look upon an American national election as an orgy of dollars and corruption. In truth, Europe might look long for a parallel within any of her frontiers for a more dignified spectacle than this campaign presents. The people are preparing to select from among their number the holder of the

greatest executive office in the world. There is no disorder, no intrigue, no display of exacerbated popular passion.

"Notwithstanding all that is said in the partizan press of America, the expenditure of money seems to be relatively small. Tales of bribery of voters by wholesale, of plans to defeat the will of the people by false counts, of schemes to disfranchise States by technical maneuvers, must be received with incredulity. The result of the election will express the matured, deliberate will of the American people. There can be no doubt of it."

Evidence that Americans generally are only languidly interested in foreign affairs is abundantly afforded by this campaign, in the view of the Paris *Gaulois*. It notes that in the next five years international affairs will engross the Washington Government as never before. No inkling of this seems to have reached the American mind. Beyond a general reference to some indefinite increase in the Navy, the political parties have pledged themselves to no diplomatic policy. "Imagine, if one can, such a national contest in any European land. The great questions would be those of world politics. In America neither side says a word of world politics, nor would it be helped if it did." American correspondents of newspapers published in Europe have no exciting dispatches in their respective dailies. That is eloquent, says the *Gaulois*. "It is really unkind of those Yankees to rob us of the exhilaration we usually derive from their public events."

German dailies are somewhat more definite than those of the rest of Europe in their estimates of the probable result. To the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), which is Conservative, and to the *Vorwaerts* (Berlin), which is Socialist, it appears that Taft, on the whole, has the best chance of winning. The former prints elaborate reports weekly of the progress of the contest, from which it would appear that the jingo element has resolved to elect Taft "at all costs." Taft has agreed to build the Navy at a rate surpassing that of the Roosevelt Administration. He has intimated that he will enlarge the scope of the Monroe Doctrine. Bryan would hesitate at all these things. The sentiment of Americans generally is jingo. Therefore Taft must win. The reasoning of



POMERANIAN PROVERB.

"When you try to down a German, up he goes."
—*Jugend* (Munich).



SO TRUE.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—"What made you think of me when the accident happened?"
ZEPPELIN—"Hot air!"
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

A NEW PRINCE OF THE POWER OF THE AIR.

the Socialist organ is that the capitalists rule America. They prefer Taft. The result is inevitable.

There is some speculation in English dailies on the part the American labor vote will play in the November election. Mr. Gompers highly commends the Bryan platform on the score of its antiinjunction plank, notes the Manchester *Guardian*, and since Mr. Gompers is at the head of the American Federation of Labor, with two million members, it seems to this British organ that his approval must carry some weight. Will he, then, be successful in swinging the labor vote over to the Democratic side? If previous experience is to be relied on, replies this paper, he will not. "It is a curious fact that trade-unionism has been almost non-existent as a political force in a country in which it is so grandly organized and economically so powerful." In the United States Congress, we are reminded by the Manchester daily, there exists no labor party. There is not even a labor member. American working men have voted almost universally, not as unionists, but as ordinary citizens.

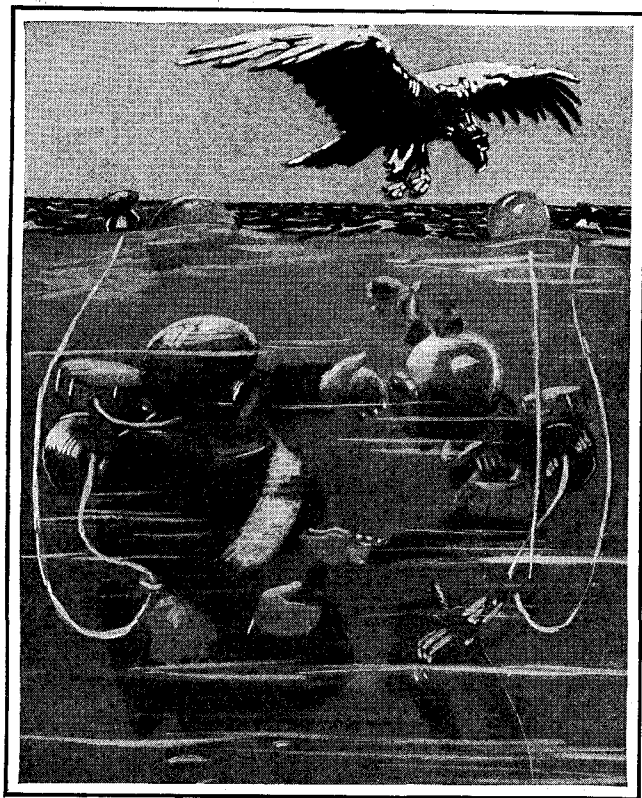
"But the present campaign is exceptional. In the dissatisfaction which has been widely caused by the Federal use of writs of injunction Mr. Gompers believes he has found a banner under which labor can be marshaled at the polls as one body. Apparently Republicans and Democrats think likewise, to judge by the attention given both at Chicago and Denver to the labor planks. The injunction has been used to arrest railway strikers who interfered with the running of mail-trains and to forbid employees of a bankrupt railway to strike without notification to the receivers. Such 'judge-made law' has exasperated workmen, but is that exasperation enough to make many Republicans vote for Mr. Bryan? The latest of the previous attempts to organize the labor vote at a Federal election, it should be noted, was similarly based on Labor's antipathy to the injunction. Candidates for the House of Representatives who upheld the injunction were the men Mr. Gompers sought but failed to defeat in 1906. The Presidential election of November next will show whether labor in the United States has yet surmounted the obstacles to its transformation into a political party—heterogeneity, the comparative lack of class barriers, and the worker's traditional dislike of having his vote dictated."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

REAL POSITION OF THE SULTAN

PREVAILING impressions that Abdul Hamid, pronounced by European dailies generally the most gifted sovereign Turkey has had for generations, bestowed a constitution upon his subjects hastily, scarcely reflect the facts as interpreted by well-informed authorities abroad. To begin with, as the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* fears, any constitution the Sultan may grant is likely to turn out more or less of a sham. Over a year ago, it learns, Abdul Hamid entertained the idea of convoking the deputies representing the Ottoman Empire and of reopening the doors of the chamber which was suppress nearly thirty years ago and which, technically speaking, exists still, as it never was dissolved. Moreover, as the *Revue Diplomatique* (Paris) said not so long ago, the Sultan manifested the intention of modifying, as he has the right to do, the existing order of succession in favor of one of his sons. After resuscitating the Parliament, with new elements, he is said to have resolved to abdicate and to have this abdication ratified by Parliament, which would at the same time vote a limited constitution. The deputies would also perhaps be asked to pass a measure concerning the military service of the Christians of the Ottoman Empire, who are at present excluded from the army.

Hence the events of the past fortnight in Turkey are not considered "sudden" or even surprising. That is the verdict of practically all the European dailies which have had well-informed correspondents on the scene. But there is a factor in the case of which all organs of official policy make much or little, according to the source of their inspiration, and that factor is the German Emperor. For instance, the Paris *Siecle* holds the opinion that European concurrence in what now transpires at Constantinople would mean handing the Turkish Empire over to Berlin. It says of this danger:

"The French Government must be aware of this situation, which is grave. It would commit a fault if it permitted the change to take place in the manner indicated. Moreover, Great Britain can



A SUGGESTION TO EVADE THE BOMB-THROWERS.
FRENCH PRESIDENT—"I can't breathe freely down here."
NICHOLAS II.—"I can't breathe freely anywhere else."

—*Ull* (Berlin).



WHAT THE RUSSIAN CZAR TAUGHT THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.
—*Floh* (Vienna).

SATIRICAL VIEWS OF A RECENT MEETING.

not remain indifferent to events which, if they were to happen as announced, would end her influence in the Levant. If there is a point on the globe where at the present moment the cordial understanding between France and Great Britain can produce effects useful for the progress of liberty and the emancipation of people, while at the same time serving the interests of the two nations, it is surely the Ottoman Empire. If the governments of Paris and London allowed Abdul Hamid to carry out the policy credited to him it would be no exaggeration to accuse them of handing Turkey over to Germany."

But the German press and that portion of the Austrian press which derives its inspiration from Berlin have repudiated again and again the idea that Germany enjoys at Constantinople privileges or prestige denied to the other great Powers. When the existing constitutional crisis was foreseen to be inevitable, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, supposed to be to a certain extent in the good graces of the German Chancellor, predicted that Berlin would be accused of intrigue at Yildiz Kiosk in anticipation of a personal change in the government of Turkey. The *Koelnische Zeitung*, the *Sueddeutsche Reichs-correspondenz*, and the *National Zeitung*, peculiarly in touch with official opinion, accuse the British press of a systematic campaign against Germany in Constantinople.

The Sultan's real position between Germany on one side and England on the other is, suspects the *Paris Temps*, that of a strong man forced by age and declining health to compromises. "So long as Abdul Hamid preserved intact all his physical and mental faculties, his subjects who are yearning for liberty were reduced to silence." To-day they grow bolder and bolder. The leaders of the liberal and revolutionary element originally meant to remain quiet until after the Sultan's death. There was then to be brought about a palace revolution in favor of that candidate to the throne who promised and could perform most. "Germany felt that from such a situation she could hope for little gain and could rely upon much loss." The sympathies of the liberals in Turkey would be with Great Britain and France. Perhaps the topic should not be dismissed without consideration of the Yildiz-Kiosk factor in the situation, on the subject of which we have this from the *London Chronicle*:

"There are few outside the palace of Yildiz Kiosk who know even approximately what is going on within it, for the present Sultan, the descendant of a manly race which used to lead its armies in person and delighted in the plaudits of the crowd, has almost adopted the Far-Eastern tradition of the sanctity of the king, and leads within his guarded walls the life of a hermit and a prisoner. It is quite conceivable that if he were to die suddenly the secret might be kept for some days, and that the little world of courtiers, spies, and fanatics which peoples the isolated palace would prefer to settle its differences and determine the succession before the diplomatists had realized that the anxious crisis had arrived. It needs only a retrospective glance at the tragedies amid which Abdul Hamid himself came to the throne to realize the anxieties and the intrigues which the news of his present illness must have set in motion.

"His uncle, Abdul Aziz, was declared insane and deposed by the masterful hand of Midhat Pasha, who had a mob of theological students behind him. Then came his mysterious and violent death—whether murder or suicide no one can even now say.

"His nephew and successor, Murad, was a weakling, and in a few months he, too, had been pronounced insane, deposed, imprisoned, and supplanted by his younger brother, Abdul Hamid. It is possible that the six months after Abdul Hamid's death might be packed with events no less startling than the six months which followed the deposition of his uncle. Much is changed in Turkey. The administration is more centralized and bureaucratic than it was. There are no longer great ministers like the viziers of last century. The people are more disaffected, and the Powers less openly disunited, than they were. Only the palace is still the same secret Oriental world that it ever was—a place where adventurers and informers struggle for power by playing on their master's fears and settle the destinies of an empire by the fortunes of a personal intrigue."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE CHARGE OF UNFAIRNESS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

CHAGRIN is a mild term for the feeling with which London dailies take note of the charge of unfairness at the Olympic games, made with some asperity in American and French papers. In Germany, where hostility might be expected, we find the Berlin *Mittag Zeitung* conceding that on her own soil and in her own climate England might be expected to capture the lion's share of the honors. "But nobody could assume that she was to win so many in one week. England has her peculiar climate, and one



HAYES RECEIVING THE MARATHON PRIZE FROM THE QUEEN.
Lord Desborough stands at the Queen's side.

must be born in it to endure it. Most foreigners under its influence grow stale in a short time." This is one of the reasons, thinks the Berlin paper, for the comparatively good showing of the English athletes. The time limit, which prevented cyclists "crawling around the track until the final burst for home," has been unfavorably commented upon in the French press. *L'Auto* stigmatizes this time limit as "a tremendous absurdity" and thinks "the council of the Olympic games has annulled itself as far as cycling is concerned. It does not exist. It is a non-value." Then the Americans have their grievance, already made known here. The *Paris Sports* complains that too much attention was paid to certain federations, notably the gymnastic federation. In future Olympiads, contends the *Paris sporting-sheet*, there ought to be but one Olympic games committee. But referring to the complaints of unfairness in general the *London Standard* has this to say:

"Defeated athletes ought to take the victories of their opponents in a sportsmanlike spirit, and, as a rule, they do so. England may boast that she has not only taught the world sport, but also sportsmanship. It is therefore a little disquieting to hear some complaints of British fair play from the friends of certain foreign

competitors at Shepherd's Bush. Not from the athletes themselves do these aspersions come, but from their supporters in a few French and American newspapers. These writers urge that the games are held under British management and the verdicts rendered by British judges, and that both the rules and the decisions have penalized some of the visitors.

"The complaints when analyzed are really not very formidable. As to the fact of British instead of international referees being appointed, it seemed the only possible thing to do. A mixt jury would have led to interminable wrangling on every doubtful point, and if a single nation was to provide the tribunal it must obviously have been that which was playing the part of host. The rules were made public long before the contests began, and all the athletes were well aware of the conditions under which they competed.

"One of the French grievances is that a time limit was set for the cycle races, and those who fell below it were disqualified. In England we hold this to be absolutely necessary if a cycling race is not to degenerate into a crawling-match till the last lap and a desperate sprint at the end. The custom in France may be different; but we do not notice that the French cyclists themselves make any objection to it, nor has Lapize, the defeated champion in the hundred-kilometer race, echoed the complaint of those who assert that he was unfairly boxed in by two of the English wheelmen. The Americans, again, we are told, were handicapped.

"It may be a little mortifying to some of our keen rivals to find that Great Britain has obtained so large a number of successes. Perhaps, as some of the commentators suggest, the English climate has something to do with it; for, after all, our weather conditions are apt to be trying to those who have had their training under less humid skies."

British fair play is "completely vindicated," as the London *Mail* thinks, by the awards and the rules. The charges made against the rules and against the applications of those rules seem to this commentator "frivolous or ill-founded." Those American journals which have echoed the charges of unfairness do not seem to the London organ to be "of the highest class or the most responsible character." The pledge to act without fear or favor in awarding the palm of victory has been kept in letter and in spirit. "There is no ground for insinuations."

WHY OUR NAVY MAY TAKE FIRST PLACE

IT may not be technically accurate to rate the United States as the world's second naval Power, observes a writer on marine strategy in the *Paris Temps*, but the classification has a practical exactitude. The Washington Government to-day controls squadrons which in efficiency, power, and armament comprize a degree of naval power surpassed only by Great Britain. There are so many factors in estimates of this kind that it might be easy enough to find the United States third on paper in contemporary estimates of the world's fleets. "Let us grant it. But the second place will unquestionably belong to the United States in a decade unless Berlin makes an amazing effort." The question therefore arises: "Will Washington be satisfied with second place?" The French daily thinks it will. The United States will be satisfied enough to play second fiddle to England on the seas.

This inference is disputed by the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*. The time will come, it thinks, when the United States—say in the middle of the century at the latest—will determine to rank ahead of Great Britain on the seas. There is, to begin with, the question of the Pacific. Earl Roberts was quite right in saying recently that it is to the Pacific that the center of international gravity has now shifted. It is mainly in that direction that the dominating factors will be found when any serious future complications arise. If the United States fail to make itself the dominant naval Power, the Pacific can never become, in fact, an American lake. But

Washington has resolved to make the Pacific American. The conclusion to be drawn from this is inevitable. Sooner or later, America will become aware of her naval destiny. Great Britain will not be pleased, but fate is fate. Furthermore:

"Nor is the Washington Government unconcerned by the tendency of one or two of the larger South-American republics to build squadrons. The presence of a fleet of battle-ships in South-American waters, directed, say, from Rio de Janeiro or Buenos Ayres, would halt the Monroe Doctrine in a way unforeseen by its present interpreters. The definiteness with which Germany is setting about the acquisition of islands in the Pacific is another fact to be faced. The situation seems to be resolving itself into a choice of alternatives for the United States. It must either become the world's first naval Power or in time abate some of its international pretensions. Those who best understand the American character need not be told what the choice will be."

To the suggestion that it must be many years before the United States can be in a position to build squadrons on an immense scale, the *Koelnische Zeitung* replies that while the leading ship-yards in America have been equipped within recent years, they are enlarging their facilities enormously. It is too hastily assumed that the building of a war-ship over here is a slower process than in Europe. That is not, strictly speaking, the case. The Americans can build at a more rapid rate, but they have not chosen to do so. No one who visits the United States nowadays can fail to be impressed with the development of the industry of war-ship-building. In a few years there will have been created a vast vested interest dependent upon the patronage of the Government, and the result must be that ships will be built more rapidly. The naval authorities are beginning to follow the British plan of laying down more than one unit at a time. President Roosevelt could not induce Congress to authorize the laying down of more than two battle-ships this year, but the time is at hand, predicts this observer, when the United States will think nothing of laying down four new battle-ships annually.

There is one consideration in this line of reasoning which seems to the *Paris Débats* to have been overlooked—the vital necessity to England of command of the sea. Great Britain must always have a fleet so strong that its supremacy can not be effectively challenged by any one Power or combination of Powers. Otherwise she passes from the list of independent nations. That argument makes no very profound impression upon the *Paris Gaulois*, which handles it thus:

"The future will bring with it a combination of the Anglo-Saxon race against the world. The Continent of Europe has, generally speaking, been deprived by the English-speaking peoples of that right to expansion which is the destiny of all growing Powers. The Anglo-Saxons seem to think that theirs alone is the right to colonize, to be imperial. Sooner or later this issue will have to be fought out. It has not been so apparent to Europeans because it is the invariable policy of the English to promote dissensions among the Continental European nations. But with the United States in process of expansion and with the development of British imperial policy, there will arrive a time when the United States will prefer not to be second even to Great Britain.

"By far the most important consideration with the Americans will be their own answer to the question whether or not Germany means to wrest the dominion of the seas from Great Britain. No one who has studied British naval expert opinion in recent years can doubt the existence in well-informed quarters of a suspicion that the whole of German naval policy to-day is based upon the theory that England must cease to be mistress of the seas. Suppose that, by some combination of circumstances, England were worsted at sea by a coalition arranged by Germany. The United States would confront the Continent of Europe alone. The possibility of the destruction of British naval power is a serious one to the Americans. They are just beginning to understand the meaning of that possibility. They will in time decide to become masters of the sea themselves."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

NO DANGER FROM SOILED MONEY

IT is possible to carry fear of dirt to an excessive degree. Dirt is not nice; it is never beautiful; it may be disgusting—all this without being positively dangerous. Dirt may furnish the soil for bacterial growths; yet these growths may be numerous without including a single germ of disease. Recent experiments would appear to indicate that the fear of infection from soiled paper money is practically without foundation; and it seems probable that this fear is the result of a single zealous pamphlet,



"CLEAN-MONEY MORRISON,"

Mr. A. Cressy Morrison, of New York, who is leading the agitation for clean money. Mr. Hilditch argues that his fears are unfounded.

deligently copied in the press. All this we are told by Warren W. Hilditch, of the Sheffield Laboratory of Bacteriology and Hygiene, Yale University, writing in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, August). The soiled money investigated in Mr. Hilditch's experiments was, he tells us, the dirtiest he could obtain from railroad, trolley, and theater ticket-offices, banks, drug-stores, and individuals. He goes on to say:

"The numbers of bacteria present on the bills ranged from 14,000 up to 586,000, with an average for twenty-one bills of 142,000. There seemed to be no connection between the amount of dirt and the number of bacteria present; the cleanest-looking bill that I used had next to the highest count (405,000), while the bill that looked the dirtiest had but 38,000. When a bill has been in circulation for a short time and has become somewhat cracked, and its peculiar glaze worn off, the bacteria very easily cling

to it without the presence of dirt and grease.

"All inoculations gave negative results, the time limit being placed at from six to seven weeks. All of the guinea-pigs showed more or less local reaction, with swelling of the lymph-glands of the groin, but none gave any indication of even temporary illness. Inoculations of pure cultures of staphylococci, as well as of *Bacillus verosis* (which was at first suspected of being *Bacillus diphtheriae*), also gave negative results.

"From the observations that I have made, it would seem that the bacteria present on paper money are non-virulent and the forms most common are the air forms. Could the loss of virulence be due to drying, the bills having a peculiar dry feeling, no matter how moist the air? or is there some antiseptic action in the ink for the printing of the bills? I have not taken up the question as to why the bacteria found on money are without virulence, but have confined this study to a careful search for pathogenic forms that might be present on the bills."

The present agitation for "clean money," the writer believes, is due to a pamphlet on the subject by A. Cressy Morrison, of New York, dubbed by the press "Clean-Money Morrison." Mr. Morrison quotes the Research Laboratory of the New York Board of Health as reporting large numbers of bacteria found on coins and dirty bills, which accords with Mr. Hilditch's own results; but the laboratory officials wrote to Mr. Hilditch, in answer to a direct query, that they had "never found any evidence whatever of the

actual transfer of disease through money." Mr. Hilditch says further:

"I certainly agree with Mr. Morrison that the Government should issue enough new bills of small denominations to replace the old, and that it would be a good plan to allow the people to cooperate in the redeeming of the old bills by making the registry of all bills sent to the Treasurer for redemption, free. As for the establishment in all States of government stations for cleansing money, would the expense involved be justified, when we consider that not a single case is on record where an infectious disease has been transmitted through soiled money? Is there any method known whereby we can sterilize a stack of tightly bound bills; or will each bill be sterilized separately, perhaps by being spread on a continuous belt passing through a disinfecting solution? And would not the process of sterilization greatly diminish the (non-bacterial) 'life' of a bill?

"The United States Treasurer, who has given this subject long and careful consideration, is emphatic in his statement that there is not the slightest evidence to show that the employees in his department contract infectious diseases any oftener than others who are not in this line of work. This also applies to bank tellers and clerks. Peculiarly enough, those who claim that they have made a careful study of this question do not seem to understand that persons whose vocation involves the constant handling of money are susceptible to the same outside influences or exposure that others are, and are therefore equally liable to contract infectious diseases in the ordinary way, and that the handling of money does not render them immune to disease.

"Dr. Doty has for years made a study of infectious diseases, and especially the medium of their transmission. He has collected reliable statistics from paper manufacturers in this country, and has made a personal investigation of the rag-depots of Alexandria, Egypt; yet no evidence has ever been found to show that these ragpickers are more subject to infectious diseases than those not connected with the work. 'It is fortunate,' he says, 'that money constitutes such an unimportant factor in the transmission of disease, as nothing could be more far-fetched, from a sanitary point of view, than an attempt to disinfect it, altho this has been seriously proposed. It is important that those who have given this subject careful investigation should aid in the education of the public, in order that they may have a proper understanding of the matter and not be alarmed by sensational literature on the subject.'

"It is no surprise that the theoretical does not agree with the practical side of the subject under discussion. This is often the case, especially when the subject is one which concerns the general public, the majority of whom readily agree with any one who says that dirty money is a certain means of transmission of infectious diseases.

"Why shouldn't this be so, when we think of the dirt and odors that accompany some of our paper currency? The bills have been in contact with many hands, not necessarily infected ones, but some that have at least been in contact with sores or sputum. Certainly a black picture could be painted and the possibilities made to appear enormous; yet another view is clearly set forth by a bank teller who said: 'If one stops to think, money can't be a



WARREN W. HILDITCH.

"The facts and evidences at hand," he avers, "do not justify us in alarming the public needlessly by rash statements concerning our currency."

very common means of transmission, for if it were there wouldn't be so many of us alive to-day; the escape from sure death of those whose duty calls for the constant handling of money, is certainly not merely due to chance.'

"One conclusion that may be drawn, after a careful study of the subject, is that 'money constitutes an unimportant factor in the transmission of disease.' We want and certainly need a more frequent redemption of our soiled and worn bills, yet the facts and evidences at hand do not justify us in alarming the public needlessly by rash statements concerning our currency. Admitting the possibility that money may act as a medium of transmission, certainly the failure of any virulent disease germs to manifest themselves in the foregoing experiments will allow us to feel a bit easier in regard to dirty money."

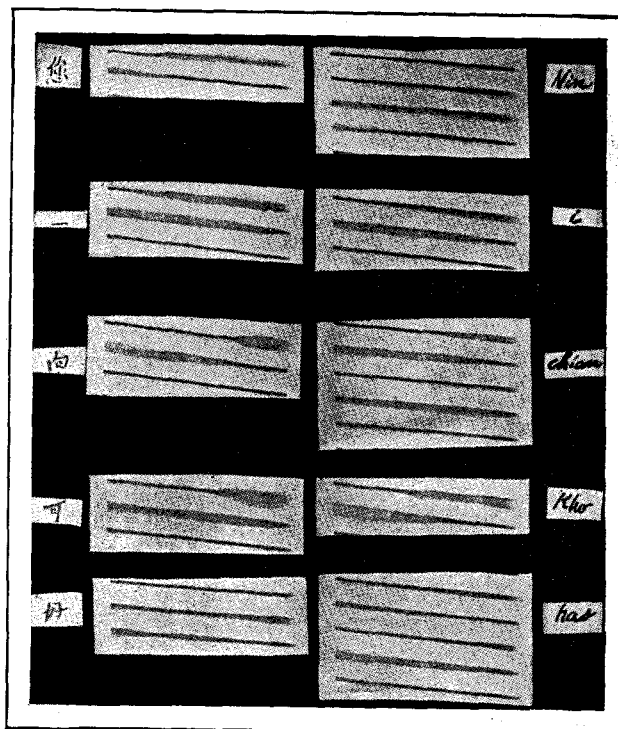
VOICE-PHOTOGRAPHY

THE machinery devised by Dr. Marage, of Paris, for recording by photography the character of speech or song, has been described in these columns as he has described it, from time to time, before the Academy of Sciences in that city. His latest results, obtained by means of improved mechanism, are set forth in *La Nature* (Paris) by Lucien Fournier. It appears that Dr. Marage's photographic records, which are produced in practically the same way as those of the phonograph, using a ray of light and a roll of sensitized paper instead of a sharp point and a soft substance, enable us to compare with great accuracy the diction of two persons or to examine the methods of a singer, telling whether or not he sings in exact time and tune. Says Mr. Fournier:

"In the present state of the question it is possible to make the synthesis of the five vowels, to study the influence of the mouth-cavity on the vibrations of the larynx, . . . and the conditions in which it is necessary to place oneself in order to produce a pure vowel, that is to say, good diction, in singing as well as in speech.

"And besides the special study of the vowels, Dr. Marage's apparatus enables us also to photograph the singing or speaking voice, and the results reached last year were most interesting; but the learned investigator has now simplified his processes, . . . having done away with the intervention of the telephone, which introduced foreign vibrations into the record.

"The mirror is now fixed by a glass rod directly to the vibrating membrane of an acoustic horn. It thus follows with rigorous exactitude the vibrations of this membrane, and the light-ray leaves on the sensitive paper a record of them in the same conditions as before. . . . The success of the experiments is due to the speed



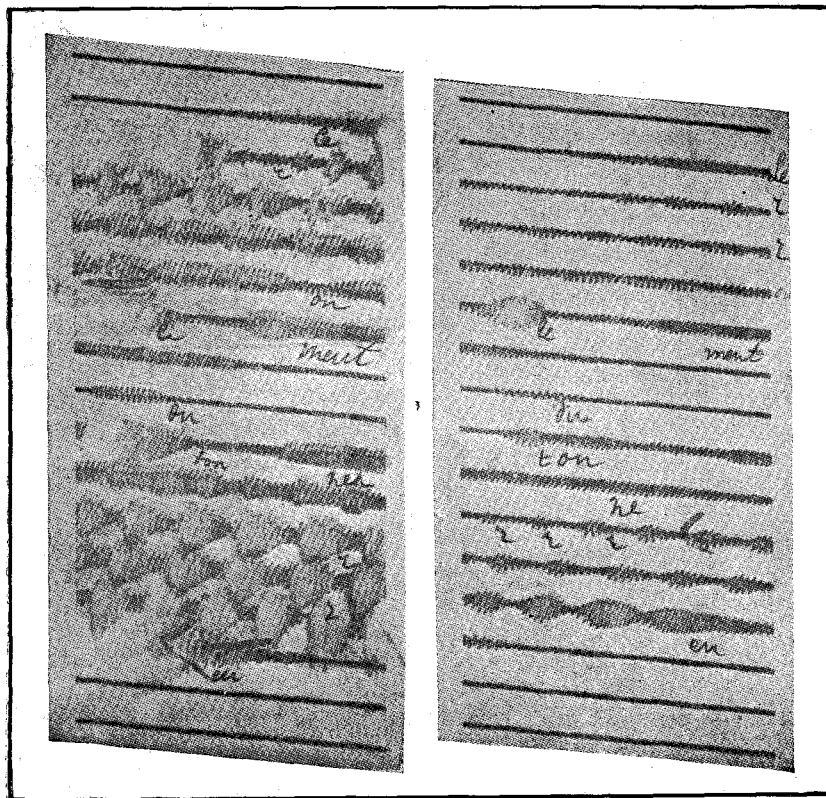
CHINESE PHRASE AS PRONOUNCED BY A CHINESE AND BY A FRENCHMAN.

with which the sensitive paper is unrolled; if, for example, the impression of a line lasts half a second, the vibrations are not sufficiently dissociated and their records overlap. Again, the opening into which the words are articulated should not have any vibration that it is not desired to reproduce on the record."

The result is shown very clearly, the writer notes, in the two photographs reproduced herewith, in which the phrase "*Le roulement du tonnerre*" ("The rolling of the thunder") has been spoken, in one case into the mouthpiece of the Marage apparatus, and in the other into that of a phonograph. It is thus seen how the sounds given out by the latter device are always accompanied by foreign vibrations that often make them incomprehensible. We read further:

"The normal speed to be given to the paper should be such that each line represents a duration of about one-fifth of a second. The vibrations are then perfectly dissociated; and by simple inspection of a print a teacher of elocution will recognize at once the length of each vowel and the pitch on which it has been emitted, while the singing-teacher will see whether his pupil has sung in time, since each note should have the same duration and be represented by the same length of line on the photograph.

"To ascertain whether the singing has been in tune, it suffices to count the number of vibrations in a line and multiply this number by five if each line represents one-fifth of a second. The voice is good if the vibrations are of constant amplitude, and if they are regular, without traces of spindle-shaped markings indicating tremulousness. The vital capacity will also appear, since the moments of rest are registered as well as the notes. . . . The compass of the voice may also be found by giving to the singer the lowest and the highest note that he can produce. The last photograph is curious, and interesting to philologists. It consists of two reproductions of the same phrase as pronounced



PHRASE SPOKEN INTO A PHONOGRAPH.

SAME PHRASE SPOKEN INTO DR. MARAGE'S INSTRUMENT.

by a Chinese and by Dr. Marage himself. This is as follows: *Nin i chian kho hao* (How do you do, sir?). It is seen that the first of these words was pronounced in just half the time by the Chinese as by the Frenchman, altho the sound of *i* has exactly the same value in the two languages. A collection of similar photographs taken of the voices of various individuals belonging to different linguistic families would certainly be valuable to specialists.

"It would be unnecessary to insist on the practical value of the work that Dr. Marage has been carrying on along this line for the past ten years. His results are calculated to render valuable service in institutions for deaf-mutes, and to give much assistance in the teaching of singing. Already pupils go of their own accord to consult the learned doctor, altho professors and professionals hang back. It would be somewhat disagreeable, forsooth, for a renowned tenor or for one of our most celebrated songstresses to learn, for example, that they sing out of tune or that their beautiful voices are strained with such imperfections that they ought no longer to be heard! Let the artists be calm, however. Our ears are not as delicate as the mysterious ray to which Dr. Marage has entrusted the task of exploring our vocal cords. Slight imperfections will always pass unperceived, and the acclamations of the public will continue to be offered to the idols that they have consecrated."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MORE DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS

IT is stated that one of the largest and most valuable bodies of hardwood timber remaining in the Appalachian region has been sold to a company which proposes to cut off the valuable hardwoods. The land is in West Virginia and includes 200,000 acres of virgin forest. It lies in a mountainous region drained by northeastern tributaries of the Great Kanawha, which empties into the Ohio about three hundred miles from Pittsburgh. The tract includes mountains from 3,000 to 4,000 feet high, covered to their summits with rich forests. North of this tract another holding of 129,000 acres has been recently secured by a pulp company. The two bodies of land aggregate more than five hundred square miles of primeval forest about to be turned into marketable products. Says *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, July 25):

"It is pointed out that the stripping of the forest cover from a region so large and so mountainous will be watched with interest by those who study the effect of the soil-cover on stream-flow. The rainfall over the region is very heavy—more than four feet annually. Snow six feet deep on the timbered mountains, while not usual, is an occasional occurrence. Fire is pretty sure to follow the usual methods of lumbering; and unless this region is more fortunate than most lumbered tracts in that part of the Appalachian plateau, many of the summits and sides of the mountains will be laid bare down to the soil and rocks. The rainfall and melted snow, which are now retarded by the forests, will then pour down the naked slopes and cause destructive floods in the lower streams, and low water will follow.

"West Virginia is one of the States which have taken no measures to protect the valleys from floods by preserving the forests on the mountains. Its woods are being cut and burned more rapidly, perhaps, than those of any other State, according to the Forest Service, and this in face of the fact that it is by nature a forest State, with soils and situations suited to almost all Eastern timber trees. 'It might perpetuate its forests and have woods of immense value always. A little protection against fire, the leaving of small

trees to form the future forest and provision for reproduction by means of seed-trees are simple measures, but they would mean all the difference between wasted hillsides and well-stocked forests ripe for the ax. A few years would bring handsome returns from the investment.'

"Generous support should be extended to the foresters of the United States Government in their intelligent and patriotic work of conserving natural resources and sensibly husbanding the timber supply of the country. As an economic proposition the movement for forest cultivation rather than forest destruction is undoubtedly sound, while it also appeals to every lover of nature and every man with a healthy out-of-doors spirit. Those interested in hydroelectric developments should also favor the movement from the relation of standing forests and stream-flow."

THE MATHEMATICS OF GAMBLING

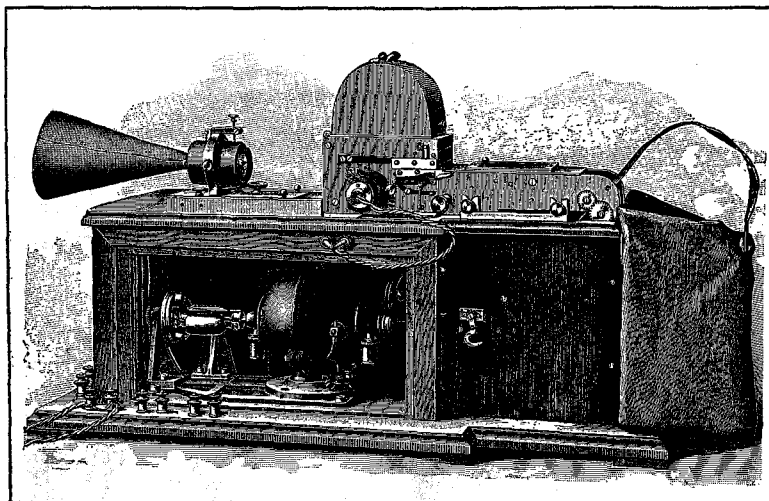
THE probabilities of winning or losing may be worked out very accurately in the case of all games of pure chance, but few gamblers bother themselves about the mathematics of the games in which they engage, trusting instead to some elaborate "system" or to some hypothesis of chance that may easily be shown not to be in accordance with the facts. Sometimes the authors of these theories regard them of sufficient importance to write books about them. In a work by Charles Henry, recently published in Paris, and entitled "The Law of Small Numbers," the author discusses whether it may not be possible "to foresee a more or less fragmentary law of sequence in chance phenomena like the

happenings on a roulette-table." He considers that the orthodox theory of probabilities is verified in practise only when the number of throws is indefinitely great, and that new principles are required when the period of play is short. Taking what he terms a "psychophysical point of view," Henry bases his researches on the ultimate vibrations of particles and the musical interval, the fifth—the ratio 3:2, which he adopts as governing the sequences at roulette, without giving any

scientific reason whatever. Going on from this, the writer gives rules of play which he asserts will enable a player to win at Monte Carlo. This is a fair example of the vagaries of the professional gambler. A reviewer in *Nature* (London, June 18) takes it as a text for some interesting and salutary remarks on gambling-chances. Any such system as Henry's, he says, is not based upon scientific truth, and can have no effect upon winning or losing. He goes on:

"The construction of the Monte-Carlo roulette-table gives an advantage to the bank, which, roughly, may be stated to be 1.35 per cent. on the even chances and 2.7 per cent. on the longer chances. The percentage refers to all the money placed upon the table that was originally in possession of one of the players. Should a player stake five francs on one of the even chances, the piece becomes immediately depreciated in value so as to be only worth four francs ninety-three centimes. Placed anywhere else on the table it is worth but four francs eighty-six centimes. If the stake be left upon the table for another coup, with or without previous winnings, a like depreciation takes place, and it is the sum of all these depreciations which in the long run constitutes the profit of the bank.

"Statistics show that each table earns about £400. [\$2,000] per diem on the average. This shows that the amount staked at each



DR. MARAGE'S LATEST DEVICE FOR PHOTOGRAPHING THE VOICE.

table is about £20,000 [\$100,000] per diem. The nine tables in use during the winter months thus earn about £3,600 [\$18,000] per diem, and the amount staked probably reaches the large figure of £180,000 [\$900,000] per diem. It may be regarded as certain that a large majority of the players leave off losers. Of these, certain individuals lose a small sum which they consider is sufficient to leave in the rooms; others, a sum which they had previously determined not to exceed; others, sums which are in excess of what they wished to lose. On the other hand, a minority of the players will be winners, but this minority becomes smaller as the average time during which the players remain at the table becomes larger.

"Many of the players have probably been winners at some time or other during the play. They determined to become larger winners, with the final result that they were losers. Few players know when to stop the game and to hold their hands when a reasonable sum, reasonable in proportion to the playing capital, has been won. The consequence of a player with a moderate capital thus settling down to play the bank for immoderate winnings is in the long run certain ruin, whether the bank has between 1 and 3 per cent. in its favor or not.

"The large capital of the bank gives it an advantage over the player, whose capital is relatively small, which is quite separate from the advantage derived from the design of the table."

The writer illustrates this influence of capital by supposing an even game of rouge et noire in which Peter and Paul are the players, and the stake £1 [\$5] at each coup. This being the case, he asserts that whatever be the capital of each, after a sufficient number of coups one or other will lose all his capital. Which of the two has the greatest chance of being ruined depends upon the ratio between the capitals. He says:

"It can be shown that Peter's chance of ruining Paul bears the same ratio to Paul's chance of ruining Peter that Peter's capital bears to Paul's. If Peter's capital be £50 and Paul's £40, it is 5 to 4 that Peter ultimately ruins Paul. The circumstance that the game, if continued long enough, will inevitably lead to the ruin of one of the players may seem surprising to one who has not given the subject special attention. There is a popular fallacy that in the long run Peter and Paul will win very nearly the same number of coups.

"The fact is that in the result of a large number of coups the ratio of the numbers of coups won by the players approaches unity, but that the difference between these numbers has a tendency to increase beyond any limit. Great as is the advantage of a large capital, it can not be inferred that the bankers at roulette could afford to play with tables not constructed to their advantage, because then there would be nothing to hinder a combination of capitalists from placing themselves on more than even terms with the bank. So great is the advantage of the bankers due to their large capital that, failing a combination against them, they could afford to play with a table constructed against themselves and in favor of the players. If the respective capitals of the bank and of a player be known, it is not difficult to design a table which will place the two sides on an exact equality as regards play on the even chances for an unlimited time. When the bank has practically an unlimited number of stakes the solution is very simple, and may be stated

as follows: If the player possess a certain number of stakes, he should be able, from the construction of the roulette, to win on the average a majority out of four times that number of coups. A player with fifty stakes should be able to win 101 coups out of 200. In this case the roulette should have one zero and 100 numbers, and the zero should be in favor of the player. On the existing roulette-tables a player with nineteen stakes and the zero in his favor would be on even terms with the bank. There would not be more than an even chance of his final ruin."

AMERICAN MINING METHODS IN HERCULANEUM

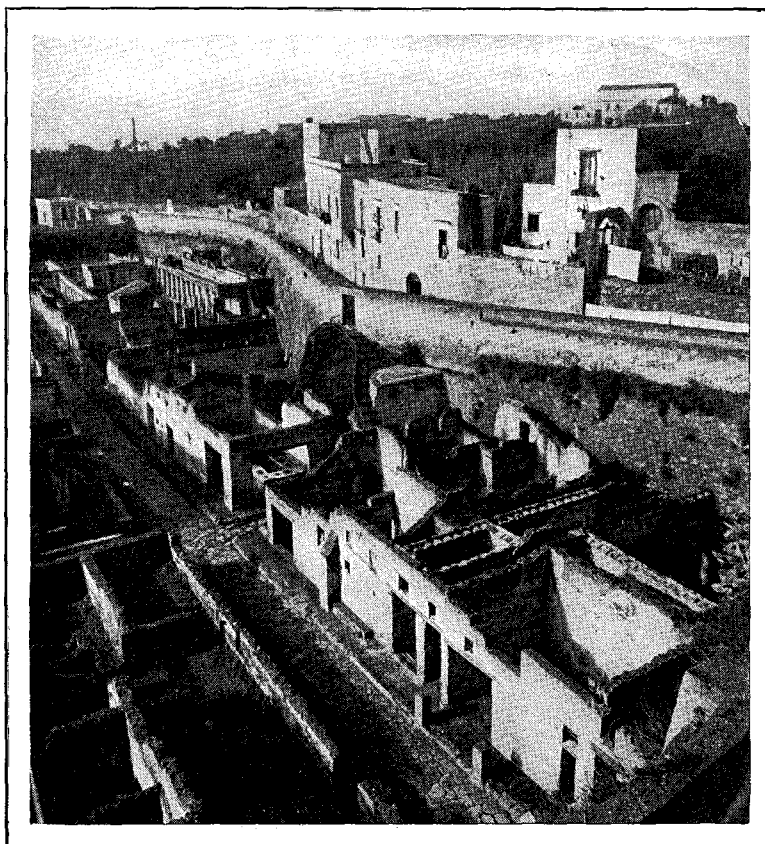
AN interesting scheme to utilize the latest American mining methods in the excavation of ancient Herculaneum is outlined in *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, August) by Alexander Del Mar, who has

been chosen, he tells us, to carry out the plan. It is well known that the volcanic material in this buried city, unlike that at Pompeii, is largely hard and unyielding, so that, although small portions have been uncovered at various times, the task of a general excavation has always frightened away archeologists by its expense, despite the strong probability that great artistic and literary treasures would reward the searcher. It will be remembered that quite recently a plan due to Prof. Charles Waldstein, of Cambridge, to purchase the whole town of Resina, which lies above the buried city, and to remove the superincumbent mass of volcanic material, came to naught. This failure, Mr. Del Mar says, was due to this same consideration of expense, although it was re-

ported at the time that the Italian Government had vetoed it as largely a foreign enterprise. The present plan, that of an American company, is to explore Herculaneum as a rock-mine, with all the mechanical appliances and devices which have elevated the art of mining in this country to the dignity of a scientific industry. The writer tells us:

"The outline of the plan proposed has already secured the approbation of Professor Spinazzola, of the San Martino Museum of Naples; Professor Dall'Osso, inspector of excavations at Pompeii; Professor Cosentini, of the University of Naples; and Professor Lanciani, University of Rome, and other eminent scientists in Italy, besides many distinguished persons in England, France, Germany, and America.

"The material to be dealt with consists for the most part of tufa, or a semihardened volcanic mud. The theater, already excavated, was found filled up to the very head of the arches with tufa, and under circumstances which prove that the conversion of mud into this stone takes place in a comparatively short time. Until exposed to the atmosphere it yields readily to the pick; afterward it hardens into pozzolana, or pudding-stone, when it becomes refractory. Other portions consist of sand, ashes, fragments of lava,



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THE PRESENT STATE OF EXCAVATION AT HERCULANEUM.

and whitish pumice, enclosing grains of uncalcined lime, similar to the materials found in Pompeii. These were evidently transported by water, hot from the volcano; for they sometimes fill and choke up the most narrow, intricate, and remote places, and in a manner that no subsequent seepage of rain-water from the surface could have effected. In some places streams of hardened lava are covered with soil and again by lava, and so on for six successive times, implying long ages between the various floods of volcanic materials. Briefly, the engineer will have to deal with hard lava, pozzolana, tufa, pumice, sand, and seepage water, to say nothing of other and as yet unknown materials, such as underground springs of water, structures which have fallen into and choke volcanic fissures, old workings unskillfully constructed or defectively supported, etc.

"It is proposed at the outset, and until the workings suggest different openings, to excavate Herculaneum by means of four principal openings, two vertical and two horizontal. . . . To facilitate and cheapen the work of excavation, a compressed-air plant will be installed which will run sufficient air-hammer drills of the most approved type to hasten the work in any ground that requires blasting. The exhaust air from the drills will improve the ventilation in remote places not easily reached by natural draft.

"As, in conformity with the plan of the undertakers, Herculaneum will become a popular show place, to which numbers of people, both natives and foreigners, will resort, to view its remains of antiquity *in situ*, it is proposed to construct the main shaft in an enduring manner, and both earthquake- and fire-proof. Instead of the usual timber frame and board sheeting, the main shaft will be constructed throughout of steel. It will be sunk from the surface to a depth below which it will be useless to search for antiquities. It will have at least four stations, one at about the level of the roofs of Herculaneum, one at the level of the principal street, one at the level of the cellar floors of such street, and another to connect with the seashore tunnel. The main shaft will be divided into three compartments—two for workmen and freight and one for visitors. The former will be provided with safety-cages, and the latter with a luxurious elevator, handsomely furnished, and worked by an independent engine. After connection is made with the tunnel, one of the workmen's cages will be dispensed with, and converted into a supplementary passenger-lift. The head of the main shaft will be enclosed in an edifice constructed to suit the purposes of the administration, including a visitors' room, inspectors' room, sifting-room, ticket-office, etc. . . . The tunnel will form a more or less direct line from its mouth to the main shaft; but cross-cuts will be driven wherever these can be made to advantage. As the line of the tunnel will form a continuous descent from the main shaft to the sea, nearly all the excavated material will be removed by gravity and at small expense. At first the empty cars will be pushed by hand; eventually the entire system will be worked by machinery and in a system by which the momentum of the loaded cars will be utilized to haul up the empties."

One of the most important things, we are told, will be to support the town of Resina. To this end the excavators will leave untouched all those portions of the buried city which contain no structures, such as the ancient gardens, empty lots, and sections of the streets, or roadways. In addition it may be necessary to construct some artificial supports. Says Mr. Del Mar:

"When it is remembered that the Comstock mine, six miles in length, containing the numerous huge chambers from which the 'bonanzas' had been extracted, were excavated while Virginia City with its numerous heavy structures reposed in perfect security on top of the mines, there need be no fears that the difficulty of supporting the smaller city of Resina will [not] be overcome in an equally satisfactory manner. The bonanza cavities of the Comstock mines reach downward to a depth of over 2,000 feet, and the shafts, galleries, and other workings downward to a depth of over 3,500 feet; yet Virginia City remains and the workings continue. The horizontal area of cross-section of its bonanza cavities may be realized from the fact that, upon a floor filling one of these, an opera was performed before a large audience, with plenty of space for proscenium, scenery, dressing-rooms, and orchestra.

"The Herculaneum openings will be lighted throughout by electricity, and so vividly as to leave no part of the workings obscure. To provide against accident to the electric works, an independent electric system of lighting will also be installed; and as additional

security, provision will be made for a third system, independent of the others, the details of which the engineers do not desire to make public. The telephone will be installed throughout the workings, and telephonic slot-box stations, open to the public upon deposit of a small fee, will be erected at convenient points. Refectories and other places of entertainment for visitors will be provided by the administration; so that an entire day may be spent in the Habitation of the Past, with both edification and pleasure."

A BOAT MADE OF NEWSPAPERS

HOW Capt. George W. Johnson, of St. Augustine, Fla., traveled from St. Augustine to New York in a twenty-foot rowboat made by himself of newspapers and shellac varnish is told in *The Marine Review* (Cleveland, July 16). Says this paper:

"The boat in which, with the exception of a short stretch, the captain made the whole trip from St. Augustine was in the yacht-basin, Hoboken, most of yesterday, and was the object of much curiosity. After its journey it doesn't look very much different from the ordinary well-used rowboat, but except for a slender wood framework it is made of nothing but paper and shellac. In its construction Captain Johnson used more than 3,000 sheets of newspapers culled from more than 400 different publications. He began work on it in last January, and saw his boat completed and ready for the water on last May 5.

"The skipper did all the work himself. His method, as he described it last night, was to make a sort of matrix by first pressing a layer of newspaper against the frame of his boat, and then to cover it with a good coating of water-proof shellac before pressing on another layer of paper.

"He worked on the bottom of the boat first, and before it had attained the strength and thickness he desired he had used twenty-nine layers of papers and as many coats of shellac. Then he began work on the sides.

"These he did not make quite so thick, but he added an artistic touch by pasting the title-heads of the newspapers which he had used along the top outside of the hull. Coated with shellac, these have withstood the wear of the voyage and on close examination were clearly discernible on the boat yesterday.

"When he got his craft completed Johnson found that it weighed 200 pounds. Deciding that as there would be many carries, he could ill afford to weight it down more heavily, he set out on May 6 from St. Augustine with no provisions, determining to live on the country and take his chances of going hungry. With a smile the captain recalled last night that he never had gone hungry.

"The whole trip was delightful," he said, "altho I met with one adventure which threatened to end the trip if not me. It was just before reaching Fernandina, Fla. According to my intention of making the whole trip by inland water routes, I was approaching Fernandina through the creeks and tributaries of the Fort George River.

"I was not more than five miles from the town when my boat stuck in the mud. I jumped out to lighten her and work her off, and to my horror found myself mired. Work as I would I could not get myself or the craft free for some time, but I stuck to the job and finally managed to reach fairly dry ground on which I walked the five miles to Fernandina, returning next day and extricating my boat.

"Of course I encountered many odd experiences, some humorous and others of a different nature, but the adventure in the Fort George River was the only one I had that was worthy of the name."

"Captain Johnson's route from Fernandina was to Cumberland Island, thence to Jekyll Island, to Brunswick, Ga., and then to Savannah. There the skipper was taken sick, so he shipped his craft to Norfolk, Va., following it by rail when he had recovered.

"From Norfolk he went into the Chesapeake Bay, through the Delaware Canal, and the Schuylkill to Philadelphia, and then north through Camden and Bordentown, and by way of the Raritan Canal to New Brunswick, N. J. From there he followed the Raritan River to Bayonne and reached the Active Club on Friday night, having made the trip in just sixty-five days.

"Captain Johnson will return to New Orleans via the Great Lakes and Mississippi River, calling at Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, and other lake ports."

THE CHURCH AND LABOR DRAWING TOGETHER

"CHURCH and Labor" no longer suggest alienation, but opportunity, says the Rev. Charles Stelzle, a frequent writer on the subject of the relations of the Church and the workingman. As a matter of fact, he further asserts, so changed has the attitude of workingmen toward the Church become that "there is no other class of men among whom there is this conspicuous movement toward the Church." He does not assert that "alienation of the workingman from the Church" is not still to be found, but the facts of the opposite tendency are so many as to indicate the speedy relegation of the phrase to the realm of the obsolete. To prove this contention he cites first the fact that the "greatest meeting" of the recent Presbyterian General Assembly held in Kansas City was that of the Church and Labor mass-meeting. It "was attended by twelve thousand persons, at least half of whom were workingmen." Partly as a result of this meeting, the writer continues, "the Presbyterian Department of Church and Labor has received invitations for similar meetings from trade-unionist leaders in every part of the United States." In an article in *The Outlook* (New York, August 8) he enumerates some further facts thus:

"In over one hundred cities in the United States the ministers' associations and the central labor-unions are exchanging fraternal delegates, the ministers and workingmen regularly meeting with each other's organizations, and freely taking part in the discussions. This exchange of delegates is resulting in a more cordial relationship between the Church and labor. In many instances the ministers are elected to the office of chaplain, and the regular meetings of the union are opened with prayer.

"From many cities come reports of prominent trade-unionists uniting with the Church on confession of faith, among them one of the most prominent officials of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. No man in labor circles is more highly regarded by the men than he. Obviously it is a delicate matter to be specific in enumerating these cases.

"At a recent conference of ministers who were discussing the question of attracting workingmen to the Church, several of them who have been active in the work of dealing directly with artizans declared that the number of workingmen in their congregations had grown from about ten per cent. to figures varying from forty to sixty per cent.

"The three hundred and fifty weekly and monthly labor papers of the United States print regularly a syndicated article which is usually strongly religious in character and always friendly to the Church, and which is written by a minister who invariably writes the title 'Reverend' before his name, so that there is no masking his profession. Some of the labor editors insist on adding 'D.D.'

"It has been noted that the articles which are most pronounced in their religious tone, and most fearless in dealing with the sins and shortcomings of labor, are given the biggest headlines.

"The articles have now been printed regularly for about four years, and, according to a prominent labor editor, their influence has been such as to change the attitude of the entire labor press toward the Church.

"Church and Labor throughout the United States have, during the past three years, been observing 'Labor Sunday' by holding special services in the churches, which services have been attended by thousands of men who had not previously gone to church in many years.

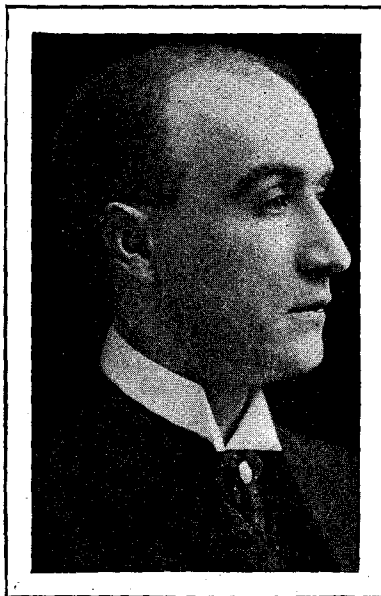
"National conventions of labor, which heretofore have been closed to ministers of the Gospel, are now opened with prayer by

local ministers, ministerial fraternal delegates are received, they are appointed upon important committees, and time is given to a discussion of the relation of the Church to labor, the addresses of the ministers being invariably received with enthusiasm."

The writer mentions one other sign which is to be found on the Church's side. It is this:

"Most of us have thought of the Church as being altogether blameless in this matter. But evidently many of the best leaders in the Church have not thought so. Through its national bodies, the Church is waking up to a sense of its obligation in relation to workingmen's problems. The conventions and assemblies of nearly every denomination in the United States held during the

past year took official action with regard to the social duties of the Church. During the past five years at least half-a-dozen leading denominations in the United States and Canada have either established 'Departments of Church and Labor' or they have committees studying the advisability of doing so. The same spirit prevails in many of the churches in Europe and Australia. The next five years will witness great advances in this respect. The Interchurch Conference, to be held in Philadelphia in December of this year, which represents the united Protestant forces of the country, will undoubtedly suggest an aggressive Church-and-labor movement. Arrangements are under way for a monster workingmen's mass-meeting under its auspices, in the largest hall available. To this meeting organized labor has already committed itself."



REV. CHARLES STELZLE,

Who declares that workingmen alone as a class form a conspicuous movement toward the Church.

CAUSES OF LOWER MORAL STANDARDS

IRRESPONSIBILITY and love of pleasure mark the lives of the great majority of people of to-day. This, as an editorial writer in *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston)

puts it, is to say that in philosophical terms their guiding principles are those of determinism and hedonism. Eagerly accepting the idea that they are the product of forces over which they have no control, and therefore not morally responsible for themselves or their deeds, people easily come to tolerate immorality and indecency in society. Such is the state of belief and of practise observable to-day, this writer thinks. Any one who has carefully watched the trend of social life for the last forty years, he says, will be compelled to admit that the standard of morals in society has been constantly falling. In proof of his contention he observes:

"This is shown by the kind of plays presented in the theaters, by the character of the novels published, by the illustrations in the daily papers and in magazines, and by the revelations of the state of society brought out in the rapidly increasing number of divorce suits.

"The most prevalent kind of plays in theaters at the present time present spectacles and deal openly with situations which no person would have dared to mention in general society forty years ago, and attendance on such plays would have excluded any person from respectable company at that time. The current representations of nude men and women in the daily journals and the illustrated magazines would have excluded such periodicals from all respectable families two decades ago; and the subjects of many novels of the present day would at that time have limited their circulation to those who read them by stealth. Most conspicuous, however, is the attitude of society to-day toward those who have been divorced because guilty of immorality. Such persons forty and fifty years ago lost at once and irrevocably their standing in society, while to-day they continue in social relationships, hardly changed by their personal impurity which has been proved in court."

If we inquire as to the causes of this undeniable lowering of the moral standards of society, the writer believes, a "careful and thorough study of the deep underlying trend of mind in people of all classes and conditions shows that the loss of the sense of moral responsibility has been due chiefly to the general acceptance of the evolutionary theory and to the release of conscience gained through a ready acquiescence in the doctrines of restorationism." He continues:

"As the fundamental principles of evolution have permeated through all classes of society, men and women have been glad to accept the idea that they are the products of antecedent causes, and are therefore not responsible for what they are nor for what they do. And as they learned that the doctrine that the fate of the soul is not decided in this life, they easily postpone the question of personal righteousness to some future life."

DEMOCRATIC ORIGIN OF CHRISTIANITY

GERMAN theologians are at present exercising their minds over the question of the social origins of Christianity. Recent research, it is claimed, shows that the lower social stratum forms the historical background of the New Testament, and that both Jesus and Paul are representatives of that stratum. Such conclusions have a direct bearing upon the views of the critical school holding that Paul subverted the original Gospel of Christ. The problem of the early status of Christianity, so prominent in modern Biblical discussion, formed the *pièce de résistance* in the recent convention of the German Evangelical Congress held in Dessau, at which convention the most brilliant of university savants are accustomed to come together, and of which the president is Prof. Adolf Harnack, of Berlin, whom the *Alte Glaube* (Leipzig), his conservative opponent, mockingly describes as "that much-honored and much-defended Erasmus of our day, the hero of learning and master of eloquence, the Emperor's favorite and the friend of the Pope, the coming man, who does not need to be beloved by the gods and men, as was the case with Goethe." At Dessau the chief address was by Prof. A. Deissmann, formerly of Heidelberg, whose recent transfer to Berlin as the heir apparent to the New-Testament chair of the veteran and venerable Bernhard Weiss stirred up the German Church from center to circumference because he, a liberal, is to take the place of a conservative. His discourse, covering two hours in delivery, is entitled "Original Christianity and the Lower Strata," the outline of thought being the following:

Original and primitive Christianity in its creative and classical period, as this is represented by Christ and Paul, was a powerful religious movement, specifically popular in character, grown out of the life of the lower strata, forcing its way through these and out of its social inferiority, and finding new life in a plane above its original self. Men like Kautzky, Kalthoff, and others misunderstand the character of original Christianity in explaining it as an emanation from the status of the higher social order. The reason for this misconception lies in the purely doctrinal interpretation of the New Testament and in the customary preference shown for the book literature on the New-Testament period, which devotes itself almost exclusively to an account of the condition of affairs in the upper strata at the time of the Roman world-power, and does so even in an unfair and unhistorical manner. On the other hand, a new source of information has in recent times been made accessible in the thousands of inscriptions, papyri, and especially in the potsherd texts (ostraca), which in a way hitherto unsuspected have opened our eyes to the real social condition of the lower strata at that time.

A comparison with the facts of the New Testament shows beyond a doubt that it is this lower social stratum that forms the historical background of the New Testament. The language used in these books is throughout the dialect of the common people, and not the prose of the educated classes. The figures, comparisons, sententious statements, peculiarities in the expression of thought used by the carpenter Jesus are rooted entirely and wholly in the popular thought of the day, in the culture of the country, in

the social life of the lower stratum. The same is true of Paul, the tent-maker. Those who claim that Paul was a philosopher who had changed the Gospel of Jesus into a metaphysical system are sorely and sadly mistaken. The very opposite is the truth. Through his Christ-cultus and Christ-preaching Paul has made the Gospel for all times popular. Jesus is, indeed, the creative agent in the Gospel, who has at all times combined the Gospel with his own personality; but Paul lives only in Christ, and this living Christ he impresses upon the hearts and the minds of the people. The fundamental concepts with which he operates, such as justification, redemption, adoption, and the like, are all taken from the current Judaical language of the day and were well understood by the people.

There is a great deal in Paul's thought and language, as is the case also with Jesus, that has been taken from his work and life and must be explained from his inner connection with the common people. The only peculiarity in Paul's proclamation is that back of its expression lies the more cosmopolitan forms of city life, while back of Christ's are country life and thought. And the Johannine writings too, notwithstanding the Logos Prolog, are thoroughly popular in character; the fourth Gospel is a real book for the people (*Volksbuch*). Both Jesus and Paul appeal first of all to the common people, as this appears, e.g., in the Sermon on the Mount. Indeed, the whole original Christ proclamation of the primitive gospel is popular on a grand scale.

Both Jesus and Paul have come from the lower social strata, altho intrinsically their religious proclamation stands infinitely higher than the religion of the higher classes. But standing in the midst of the masses, they have worked for the religious needs of the average peoples, sympathized with the lowly, and emphasized the value of single souls.

The *Alte Glaube*, in commenting on this remarkable discourse, says:

"These words, coming from the greatest philological theologians of the times, are deeply significant. They contain a deep kernel of truth and help much in the understanding of the historical background of the New Testament. But they are significant in other respects too. What now becomes of that critical school which declares that Paul had subverted the original Gospel of Christ, and that Paul is really the author of the Church's Christology and the doctrine of vicarious atonement? Paul and Christ in harmony, as a teaching of modern advanced theology, is more than a surprise. It is a sign of return to older standpoints and older convictions."

A reply, not in the sense of a refutation, but rather to supplement Professor Deissmann's picture of primitive Christianity, was furnished by his Berlin colleague, Professor von Soden, equally known as a philologist and as a theologian. In substance his words were these, as published in the reports of the Dessau Convention:

We should hesitate to regard Christianity exclusively as an evolution from the lower strata of society or intended solely for the common people. At any rate, such men as Matthew and Peter did not belong to the lower classes. The parables of Jesus, too, show that he was as much concerned about the upper strata as he was for the lower. The congregations to whom Paul sent his letters must have contained a goodly number of people from the higher classes. Paul himself can not be regarded primarily as a working-man; as far as education is concerned, he really belongs to the higher classes, as appears from his writings. Throughout he represents the leading types of Hellenistic culture. The difference between him and Philo is found in this, that he had learned to know Christ, while Philo had not. John, too, demands cultured readers. And to represent Jesus merely as an artisan in a Jewish country town is entirely too one-sided. He was a rabbi, richly equipped with a knowledge of the Scriptures, and literarily well educated. And how gladly he associated with those in the higher walks of life. The fact of the matter is rather that both Jesus and Paul made no difference between the upper and the lower classes of society. And this is characteristic of Christianity as such. The Gospel appeals to all alike. In Christ there is neither Greek nor Jew. It is the very purpose of Christianity to do away with social distinctions.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CRITICIZING THE EMANUEL MOVEMENT

"SUCH science as the Emanuel Church Movement teaches under the name of psychology" finds an opponent in Prof. Robert A. Holland, of the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn. Much has been printed about the religious therapeutic efforts of Drs. Worcester and McComb, of Boston, who are the agents in this movement. Their work has lately been explained by themselves in a book called "The Moral Control of Nervous Disorders," and it arouses the ire of Professor Holland, who writes in *The Sewanee Review* (New York). The Emanuel Church Movement he calls an "effort to scientificate Eddyotic success," and he declares that it must be tested, "first by the idea of psychology, which it would apply to religion, and, second, by the idea of religion, which it would psychologize." The writer quotes a passage from the book to show "the steps by which that psychology leads the soul down into the cellars of consciousness as if it were 'climbing up the golden stairs'":

"I place the patient in a comfortable reclining chair, instruct him how to relax his arms, his legs, his neck, his head and body, so that there shall be no nervous tension or muscular effort. Then standing behind him I gently stroke his forehead and temples, which has a soothing and distracting effect. Without attempting to induce sleep I inform him that his body is resting and that his mind, too, will rest. . . . I then tell him that all nervousness is passing from him, that everything is still within him, that his heart is beating quietly and regularly and that he is breathing gently and slowly. I suggest to him that he is *entering into peace*. . . . I personally attach a religious importance to this state of mind. When our minds are in a *state of peace* . . . I believe that the Spirit of God enters into us, and a power not our own takes possession of us."

The writer follows with this comment:

"Note how this state of peace is brought about by the limpness of the patient's mind. He is to relax his body. He is not to think his own thoughts, but the thoughts of his psychic guide, even repeating the guide's words as his own. He is to evacuate his reason, and give the helm of his personality into another's hands, and then, when his reason is gone, and his selfhood surrendered, he has entered into the subconscious state which is called 'peace,' the peace of God, whereby God's power works its cure. The man nears God as he loses his mind; when he has no mind of his own, God takes the place of it, and hence a cure which is entirely beyond his conscious reach. The less mind, the more God. Perhaps this is the reason or unreason why idiots are so healthy. Lean wits make fat bodies. Be a fool and you have already begun immortality.

"But what if the imaginary health be the displacement of one disease by another, strengthening the body by weakening the mind, and easing pain of the flesh by a habitual opium-habit of spirit? Pauperism of spirit is meaner than any misery it relieves. The Devil can work by suggestions just as hypnotic on like surrenders of will, to cure just as incurable ailments. Tuck gives many instances of cures by mean or malign emotions. I cite two: The rubbing of an inveterate wart with a piece of stolen bacon—the bacon must be stolen—causes the wart to disappear as the bacon rots. The pretense of an immediate autopsy scares cirrhosis of the liver out of *articulo mortis* into runaway life. I myself heard the chief physician of a large city coach a class of medical students in the magnificent therapy of deceit, and tell them how a patient of his had pined away with the fixt idea that a frog had grown in her stomach from some pollywoggish water she had drunk; and how no poison or persuasion could stop croak and jump until the stomach-pump brought up a green-skinned thing which he had ready for the moment and set right under her satisfied nose."

If the Emanuel-Church cures belong to God because done in the soul's dark, the writer continues, then "these tricks, as darkly done, together with the myriad hypnotic miracles of fraudulent relics, may be imputed to the Devil." From this arises "a test-question." We quote:

"Which of the rivals has proved the more darkly efficacious, and

whose clinic should be advised with the surer confidence of dark success? Between them the honors are presumptively in favor of the Devil. For darkness is his favorite realm, not God's. God is light, and in him is no darkness at all. God is intelligence, and the way to his power is through heavens of knowledge, not down in the pits of being. The universe is a universe of consciousness, more and more manifestly divine as it rises toward that perfect consciousness of itself, which is God. The instinct of the animal is God's felt consciousness; the reason of the man is God's known consciousness; and the difference between the conscious and so-called subconscious mind is precisely the difference between knowledge and vague knowledge, or between reason and implicit reason, or between man and animal. The so-called subconscious mind is simply the animal mind in man, that is, man's lowest, meagerest degree of manhood; and your method of hypnotic or semihypnotic cures simply unmans the man to animalize him into health. The health got by it is animal, not human, surely not divine, unless you animalize God, too, as more godlike with horns and tail than with the brow of reason. The Christian religion, however, worships him as the God-man, not the God-beast, tho the beast were as harmless as a dove with butterflies for angels."

Philosophy more than psychology is needed in religion, this writer thinks—

"A reason for your faith, the reason of your faith, the God of Reason for the man of reason, in a rational God-manhood which man's reason can forever adore without agnostic dodges toward the secular idols that take its place in churches that worship The Real Absence."

CHANGING ATTITUDE TOWARD THE THEATER—Has Protestantism taken a step in a changed attitude toward the theater as an institution? This question is seriously put by *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (New York) in reference to the recent spectacle presented by the London Missionary Society, of which our pages gave a description. The case is stated in these words:

"Protestant churches have for generations held an antagonistic attitude toward the theater as an institution. It is still classed by evangelists with the other three great temptations which they say destroy multitudes of souls—the wine-cup, the dance, and the card-table. In recent years less hostility has been expressed by aggressive Christians toward the theater than formerly, tho it is still tabooed by several religious denominations. It remains under the ban in the Methodist-Episcopal Book of Discipline. In England this season, however, the theater has been adopted by the Free Churches as a teaching agency, and with unexpected success. The 'Pageant of Darkness and Light' connected with the 'Orient in London' was in every respect a spectacular theatrical performance. The London Missionary Society, when it decided to present the piece, did wisely in putting the management of it into professional hands. It was staged superbly by an experienced theatrical manager. The training of the performers was entrusted to persons who knew their business, and enough of professional actors were employed to save it from any appearance of amateurishness. The Pageant succeeded on its own merits. It would have drawn crowded audiences in any theater in any city in England, quite apart from its connection with missions. . . . To multitudes not accustomed to attend the theater it was a revelation, and it was interesting to watch their faces. Unless we are much mistaken, there were hundreds and perhaps thousands of young people in the daily audiences who will go to the theater hereafter who had not before been much interested in it. The singing of 'Old Hundred' by the great chorus deploying on the stage, following that magnificent stage spectacle of the Hawaiian volcano, the brave queen and her attendants daring the wrath of their god, jarred on some ears, but seemed to many in entire harmony with what had gone before, and no doubt hundreds of thousands have been taught the meaning and glory of missions by the theater as they never would have been taught by the pulpit, the Sunday-school, or the missionary concert. The question raised is, What will hereafter be the attitude of the churches toward the theater as an institution?"

INNOVATIONS OF BRONSON HOWARD

THAT any "national theater" will have to find a place in its repertory for some of the plays of Bronson Howard is asserted by the Philadelphia *Ledger*, in spite of the general admission that the late Mr. Howard's plays do not retain their old appeal to the public in general. The statement emphasizes the importance of his work in the history of American drama. His were the first American plays exhibiting high "workmanlike" qualities. "Howard had studied the contemporary French stage very closely, and adapted much from it, so that while his plays are American in character and expression, they are obviously French in method."

Furthermore, as the New York *Sun* points out, he was "the first playwright to realize the dramatic value of our social relations with Europe. . . . The international match had never served as a theme for our stage until Mr. Howard utilized it with the expertness and refinement characteristic of all his work." The writer in *The Sun* continues:

"It was Mr. Howard who first substituted character for types on the American stage. Until he began to write, the puppets that served to illustrate a dramatic story were as conventional as the personages of the Latin comedy. Mr. Howard made an effort to get nearer nature in his plays, and some of his creations are readily recognizable men and women. In none of his plays was the drawing of character clearer and truer than in the drama of social life already mentioned.

"When the Howard plays were written it was not possible for an American dramatist to greet his native land with the announcement that he had heard one of his plays in four different languages. There was no such field for them when 'Young Mrs. Winthrop,' 'Shenandoah,' and 'The Henrietta' were produced. Yet Mr. Howard found recognition abroad, and for the first time an American contributed to the repertory of English and Continental theaters.

"It was in 'Shenandoah' that Bronson Howard performed his greatest service to his profession and incidentally revealed his skill in dealing with a new phase of the drama. Plays about the Civil War had been written before, but none of them had treated the subject with the same refinement that Bronson Howard had brought to bear on his studies of society life in this country. The success was distinctly American."

Mr. Howard, who died at Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J., on August 4, began his successful career as a dramatist in 1870 with a play called "Saratoga." It was produced by Augustin Daly at the theater in Twenty-fourth Street, New York, lately known as the Madison Square. The history of this piece and of most of its successors from the same pen is thus traced in the New York *Evening Post*:

"The piece was of little artistic value, but it struck a new note, was bright and amusing, was eminently suited to the company which Mr. Daly had gathered about him, and at once met with great popular favor. It ran for one hundred and one nights, which was a record for those days, and laid the foundation of both Mr. Daly's and Mr. Howard's fortunes. It was afterward taken to England and produced with success under the title 'Brighton,' and served to establish the reputation of Sir Charles Wyndham. His next play was 'Lillian's Last Love,' which was produced with moderate success in Chicago, but had to be rewritten in part for this city, was renamed 'The Banker's Daughter,' and in the old Union Square Theater, under the management of A. M. Palmer, had a

long and prosperous career. This was in 1878, and in the same year 'Old Love-letters' appeared, and was played with great success at Abbey's Theater, with Agnes Booth in the leading part.

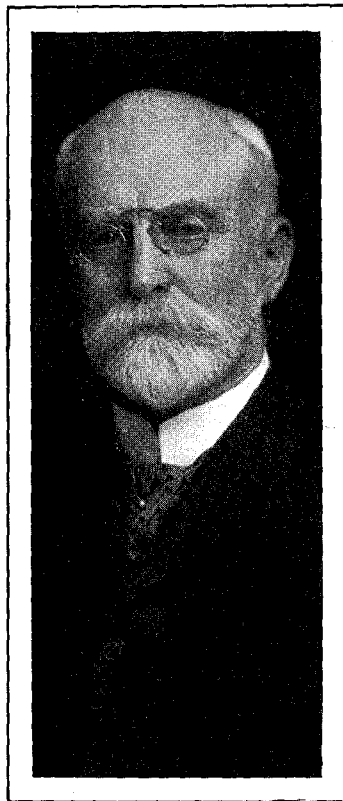
"Subsequently Mr. Howard wrote 'Fun in a Green-room' for the Salisbury Troubadours, which was the beginning of the craze for farce-comedies with music in this country, and which was also a success. He then wrote 'Baron Rudolph' for W. J. Florence, but it was obtained by George S. Knight, who toured the country with it to the profit of both author and actor, altho its literary merit was doubtful. In 1882 was written 'Young Mrs. Winthrop,' which was a return to the society play in which Mr. Howard made his first success, and which was played by A. M. Palmer's company for a long time, and is even now popular with stock companies, a year rarely passing without its having a run of at least a week. Three years later 'One of Our Girls,' written for Helen Dauvray, was a success at the old Lyceum Theater on Fourth Avenue. 'Met by Chance' was produced at about this time, but was not a success.

"In 1887 came 'The Henrietta,' in which Robson and Crane had parts fitted to them and which the two actors played many years with great success.

"One of Mr. Howard's most popular pieces and one which was a source of considerable revenue was 'Shenandoah,' which was first played in Boston, rewritten and brought to this city, where it ran a whole season. This was followed in 1892 by 'Aristocracy,' at Palmer's Theater, and another successful run was recorded.

"His last play was called 'Kate,' but it was never produced, as Mr. Howard said that it would require a full and competent stock company to present it and was not suited to the present 'star system' with which Mr. Howard was not in sympathy."

Mr. Howard's plays were clean and wholesome, this writer adds. "He never found it necessary to descend to vulgarity or immorality to produce great situations."



THE LATE BRONSON HOWARD,
Who was the first American to contribute to the repertory of English and Continental theaters.

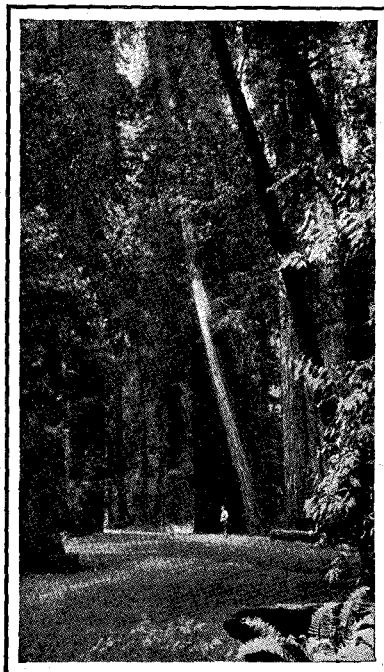
LACK OF LITERARY GOOD TASTE

GOOD taste is the element chiefly lacking in the literary output of to-day. It is this reason that leads Mr. Howells, who gives us the opinion, to compare the literature of his early day with that of the present, and find writers for to-day not up to the old standards. True sentiment, with which he claims a sympathy in spite of the fact that he is sometimes "charged with being a Puritan," is undergoing, he thinks, "a literary demoralization." Writers are indulging in a sentimentalism that consists in "a frank appeal to the bare emotions, the emotions that are unadorned." By this means they compel your curiosity, and attach your feelings, he explains, but, when the story is finished, "it makes you feel as tho you had been humbugged." In an interview published in the New York *Times* Mr. Howells has these things to say—perhaps in defense of himself against those charges lately heard that his influence has chiefly tended to make our literature anemic. He says:

"The note in American literature has changed. When I was coming forward the Civil War was just over, and the whole country was stirred with an uplifting impulse. There was a unanimity of interest toward the wholesome and inspiring facts in life. Literature was occupied with adjusting the wounds, with healing the sensational outburst that human nature had so savagely displayed.

The country was inspired with an ambition to be educated, to be pacified, to restore its people to a state of moral peace. There was then a deep sense of sincerity in the literary man's responsibilities, and a demand for a definite expression of sentiment and beauty in truth.

"It would be quite improper for me to specify the instances that are contrary to this spirit in modern literature, altho I could. Generally speaking, there is a forced production of an unreadable material to-day that offends chiefly for its lack of good taste. There is not the same degree of care and sincerity behind the book



IN THE GROVE,

Where the Bohemians of San Francisco hold their annual play.

that there used to be in American literature. A vast army of uneducated readers have been growing up in this country since I was coming forward, who may be quite as eager for good taste in their reading as their ancestors ever were, but somehow it is not to be found. The opportunity to the writer is greater to-day than it ever was. The field is tremendous, and the readers aspire to literary education just as much as the people did when I first came forward in my work. I can not believe that the American people do not appreciate the best when they can get it. No nation in the world appreciates more keenly the artist's sincere appeal to the beauty and truth of life than do the Americans, but in the interval that seems to exist between

the literature of my early days and the books of to-day they are reading what they can get, squeezing the little essence they can find out of the pulp that is put before them."

There is much genius and skill in many of the short stories that are written, continues Mr. Howells, but "we have come to a period in our writings of quick impressions, curiously fascinating descriptions of types and dialects, of character-drawing done for the sake of an outward novelty in appearance rather than to indicate the eternal inward motives and experiences of human nature." He goes on to speak of a "rapid-fire art of telling, showing, suggesting the events of the hour" that monopolizes the magazine and newspaper literature. And in scrutinizing this, he observes, "one can almost see the joints where the writer, compelled to measure the distance from the beginning to end of his job, has skilfully pieced it out to its trade requirements." Further:

"The impressionistic methods in modern American literature are exceptionally interesting, but their aim is too much in evidence perhaps. I read half-way through a book agreeably under the spell of the author's sincerity of impulse; then suddenly he betrays his allegiance to truth, and finishes the rest of his story to meet the views of a modern pattern. There should be no fixt pattern in literature, only the invariable enthusiasm to adapt the beauty and truth there is in living. A writer must live before he can know what proportion of truth is worth telling in it, and because these young writers attempt to convey the meaning of profound mysteries in the psychology of life, as they do, it seems to me this is responsible for the false notes of sentimentalism and adventure that disturb the harmony of good taste in our literature."

Mr. Howells observes that in the short story one "so often" finds "a brain study, or a gray day, or an impending tragedy," whereas—but after seeming to reconsider, he finishes off with: "Well, I suppose I'm an old fellow and I don't feel the ghostly quiver of life that young writers do in their first glimpse of its mysteries."

THE GROVE-PLAYS OF CALIFORNIA

THE "grove-play" evolved by the Bohemian Club of San Francisco is thought by them to be a new form of dramatic art, such that the historian of the twentieth-century drama will have to take into account. It is "not a revival of the masque," explains Mr. Porter Garnett, but "a rather curious parallelism, and, as such, presents an extremely interesting literary phenomenon." It is performed on the Saturday night nearest the full of the moon of August, so we are informed by a little book on "The Bohemian Jinks," by the above-mentioned writer, and takes place in a redwood forest in California. Its actors are members of the Bohemian Club, "an organization which, at one time made up chiefly of artists and writers, still has in its membership a fairly large representation of men who practise the arts." The title of "Jinks" is an inheritance of earlier and more primitive times and does not now represent the seriousness of the club's productions. The words and music of the grove-play are written by members of the club, and the performance is witnessed only by members, permanent or limited, numbering at least six hundred. "Women are rigidly excluded." At nine o'clock at night the performance begins. The stage is "innocent of scenery except that supplied by nature," comments the writer. "On either side of this stage two immense trees forming the proscenium stretch upward into the greater darkness overhead. . . . On all sides great trunks—ten, fifteen feet in diameter, two hundred, three hundred feet in height—tower aloft. At the back of the stage is an abrupt hillside covered with a dense growth of shrubs and small trees." Mr. Garnett thus gives us the scene:

"Everything is tuned to the occasion—the hush and the darkness, the majesty of the ancient trees, the subtle perfumes of the forest in the soft night air. It is the atmosphere of poetry; it is beauty, peace.

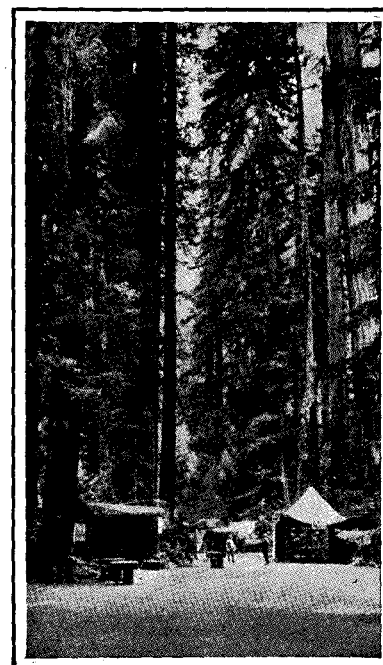
The psychical key of the time and place is thus charmingly suggested by Will Irwin in the prolog of 'The Hamadryads,' the grove-play of 1904:

Gather, ye forest-folk, and
cast your spells
Over these mortals. Touch
their world-blind eyes
With fairy unguents. Open
their eyes of fancy.
Lull all their memories of yesterday
And seal the gates of sorrow.
Waken brothers!
Waken, ye gentle spirits of hill
and stream!
The magic hour arrives. Begins the dream.

"Now, far above the crests of the lofty trees the moon glides into view, making lacework of their leafage, and dappling the forest floor with jagged patches of soft light amid shadows denser than before. Suddenly out of the stillness the rippling of viols is heard; the *celli* drone and with

Braying of arrogant brass; whimper of querulous reeds, the orchestra throbs its harmonies through the aisles of the free forest; they mount the hillside and are flung back again, echoing among the trees, and the night is filled with music."

The stage, being situated at the foot of a wooded hillside, has practically a "vertical character." The action may thus take place at ten or more elevations. "It is possible, of course, to compass on such a stage effects that can not be produced in the ordinary theater, and the productions invented for it are usually shaped to



BOHEMIAN ADJUNCTS.

The bar, barber-shop, and writing-tent.

its magnificent possibilities." The hillside forms a natural sounding-board, "and the acoustics of the place are so good that words spoken in a normal tone from the highest point on the trail, by a person whose voice has ordinary carrying power, can be distinctly heard at the back of the auditorium glade."

In 1902 the first grove-play was given. It was named "The Man in the Forest," and was written, words and music, by Charles K. Field and Joseph D. Redding. Some of the others were: "Montezuma" (1903), by Louis Robertson and H. J. Stewart;



THE CAMP-FIRE CIRCLE.

The meeting-place of the Bohemians, the seats being hewn out of giant redwoods.

"The Hamadryads" (1904), by Will Irwin and W. J. McCoy; "The Quest of the Gorgon" (1905), by N. J. Thorp and Theodor Vogt; "The Triumph of Bohemia" (1907), by George Stirling and Edw. F. Schneider; "The Sons of Baldur" (1908), by Herman Schef-fauer and Arthur Weiss. In form, says Mr. Garnett, "the grove-play differs in some essential particulars from all other theatric forms." Thus:

"It is restricted in length as well as by the Aristotelian unities. It must have a forest setting, for no scenery is used, and it is not divided into acts. All of these hypothetical regulations are the conclusions drawn from the practises of recent years; they have been ignored in some cases and will doubtless be ignored again. The component parts of the presentation are dialog, songs, choruses, dances, and orchestral interludes, and the relation between the spoken word and the musical factor is adjusted as in no other form. The Bohemian grove-play is, therefore, distinct in shape from the various types of drama, from opera, and from music-drama.

"A restriction that helps to mark these plays as unique lies in the fact that, traditionally, the malign character *Care* is introduced in all of them. This is a heritage from the old jinks, and was brought about by a desire to furnish a *raison d'être* for the ceremony of cremation. In the grove-plays of the present, *Care* stalks through the plot, bringing wo in his train until vanquished and slain at last by the avenging power of goodness and right. An underlying intention is to present symbolically the salvation of the trees by the club, and its purpose to preserve the grove for all time."

In the center of a "well of trees" is the camp-fire—

"Around it in a circle sixty feet in diameter are set a number of seats hewn from enormous logs five feet from bark to bark. At one point in the circumference of this circle is a low platform, rudely built, on which stands a piano masked by a rustic screen. Here the singers and musicians of the club may be heard in impromptu solos during the sunny lounging-hours of the day. At such times the seats in the circle are occupied by groups of men chatting or reading newspapers, or merely basking in the sun, grateful for the boon of existence in such surroundings. At night . . . the circle is the general gathering-place."

A SURPLUS OF ARTISTS

THE budding artist may be discouraged into giving up his yearnings for some more sublunary endeavors if he heeds the pessimistic observation of the London *Times*. "There are too many artists, not only in England, but everywhere," this paper asserts, and defends itself by quoting the results of the past auction season, and "the state of the general commerce in art, with regard to the painters of the past." Some of the features of the season just closed at Christie's, the great auction-center, are sketched as follows:

"One of its most curious features during the last few years has been the gradual restriction of taste, and therefore of demand, within very narrow limits. We know a great deal more than our fathers knew about the old masters; archives have given up a thousand secrets, and photographs have brought the contents of every museum home to every collector; but, none the less, it is only a very few of the greatest men whose works are bought by those who can afford to pay great prices. Of their works the cost is growing in a truly portentous manner.

"A portrait group, which a few years ago would have been valued at less than £20,000 has just been bought by an American for at least four times that sum. In the Holland sale last month, Turner's 'Mortlake' was sold, also to an American, for 12,500 guineas, more than double the price it brought in the James Price collection only a few years ago. Turner's water-colors, in the same sale, and Frederick Walker's also, beat all records.

The reasons may be given in a sentence: these were the finest of their class, they are rare, and they are in eager demand in the circle which, very small as it is, is the only circle that counts. Only the men of great fortune can buy these things, but of them there are quite enough, in Europe and America, to make a market. But the moderate fortunes are grievously affected by crises and hard times; and it is certain that the troubles of last autumn in America were for the time the death-blow to the ordinary art-market.

"Art is the very first thing that is affected by such a condition. In New York, Paris, and London people at once stopt buying pictures, china, jewelry, and the like; and that they have not yet



IN THE YEAR OF "THE HAMADRYADS."

Group of Bohemians around the portrait of Will Irwin, the author of the grove-play for 1904.

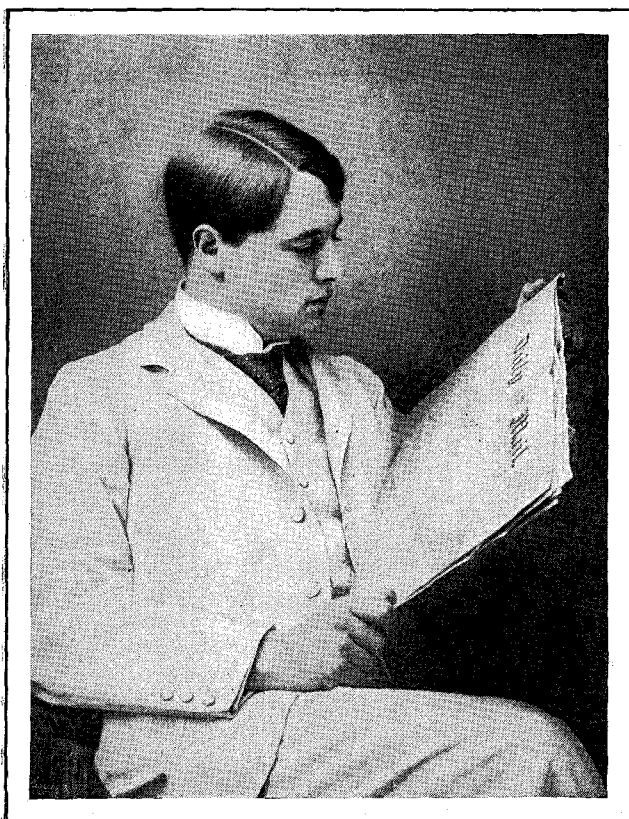
recommended with any energy is the main cause of the bad season of which those who depend on that kind of business are complaining, almost to a man. So the paradox is no paradox. We have simultaneously 'record' prices for the finest things, and no prices at all for ordinary things.

"The question which is exercising most seriously the minds of those who live by art, whether as producers or dealers, is whether this ordinary business will revive. The other class, of course, will continue; there are enough museums and millionaires to make it certain that the finest things will always find a market, and at

enhanced prices. But with regard to the rest, the case is not so clear. In the first place, there is that tremendous overproduction of modern works, in all countries, which makes it more and more difficult for the buyer to choose, which gives him a completely new set of ideals to admire every two or three years, and which reduces him first to bewilderment and then to a general condition of refusing to buy. But even if this difficulty could be surmounted, and even if the stock-exchange were to shake off the depression of the last few years, it may be doubted whether other interests have not lately tended to take the place of that interest in art which was so general in the days when Ruskin was writing and when the galleries of Europe were being so much expanded and so scientifically organized."

THE MAN WHO MADE BRITISH JOURNALISM A TRADE

FROM being the "profession" it once was, journalism in England, according to one of its representatives, has been made a "trade." The agency to whom this change is attributed is Lord



LORD NORTHCLIFFE (ALFRED HARMSWORTH),

Through whose influence, it is alleged, journalism, from having a moral function, now has "no more moral significance than the manufacture of soap."

Northcliffe, otherwise known as Alfred Harmsworth. He becomes the "Man of the Week" in the "Character Study" of the *London Daily News* (July 25) from the reported fact that he, and not Mr. Arthur Pearson, has acquired a controlling influence in *The Times*. Already the owner of twenty newspapers and weeklies, chief among which is *The Daily Mail*, he easily becomes, in finally conquering "The Thunderer," the Napoleon, or perhaps the Wellington, of English newspaperdom. His contemporary, which we are quoting, looks with dismay upon the profession which he is charged with having "Americanized." Journalism, according to this writer, who signs himself "A. G. G.," "had a moral function; in his hands it has no more moral significance than the manufacture of soap." Further:

"The old notion in regard to a newspaper was that it was a responsible adviser of the public. Its first duty was to provide the news, uncolored by any motive, private or public; its second to

present a certain view of public policy which it believed to be for the good of the State and the community. It was sober, responsible, and a little dull. It treated life as if it was a serious matter. It had an antiquated respect for truth. It believed in the moral governance of things.

"Lord Northcliffe has changed all this. He started free from all convictions. He saw an immense, unexploited field. The old journalism appealed only to the minds of the responsible public; he would appeal to the emotions of the irresponsible. The old journalism gave news; he would give sensation. The old journalism gave reasoned opinion; he would give unreasoning passion. When Captain Flanagan from the calm retreat of the debtors' prison was drawing up the prospectus of *The Pall Mall Gazette* he said proudly that it 'would be written by gentlemen for gentlemen.' Lord Northcliffe conceived a journal which in Lord Salisbury's phrase was 'written by office-boys for office-boys.' It was a bitter saying; but Lord Northcliffe has had his revenge. He, Lord Salisbury's 'office-boy' of journalism, was raised to the peerage by Lord Salisbury's nephew.

"It was not the only case in which time passed an ironic comment on Lord Salisbury's views on the press. When Gladstone repealed the stamp duty and made the penny paper possible, Lord Robert Cecil asked scornfully what good thing could come out of a penny paper. A cheap press, like an enlarged franchise, meant to his gloomy and fatalistic mind 'red ruin and the breaking up of laws.' And he lived to see himself kept in power by the democracy which he had feared, and deriving his support from the halfpenny press, at which he would have shuddered. He lived, in fact, to realize that there is a better way with the office-boy than to drive him into revolutionary movements. It is to give him a vote and *The Daily Mail*."

Lord Northcliffe, says this writer, in a mood for aphorism, "is the common man in an uncommon degree." He goes on:

"There is no psychological mystery to be unraveled here, no intellectual shadow-land. He is obvious and elementary. He is simply the type of the man who wants material success and nothing else. He has no other standard by which to judge life. Napoleon's question was 'What have you done?' Lord Northcliffe's question would be 'What have you got?' For he not only wants success himself; he admires it in others. It is the passport to his esteem. It is the thing he understands. If you will watch his career you will see that, as far as he has a philosophy at all, it is this, that merit rides in a motor-car. You become interesting to him, as Johnson became interesting to Chesterfield, immediately you have succeeded. When he went down to that memorable meeting at Glasgow at which Mr. Chamberlain formally opened his fiscal campaign, he changed his policy in a night. His papers had been full of denunciations of what he had christened 'the Stomach Tax'; but this meeting, so great and so enthusiastic, seemed the presage of success. He was going to be left in company with that dismal thing, failure. The thing was unthinkable, and he leapt the fence on the instant. For he believes with Mr. Biglow that

A merciful Providence fashioned us hollow
So that we might our principles swallow.

The one principle to which his loyalty never falters is to be on the side of the big battalions.

"I have said that Lord Northcliffe is the common man in an uncommon degree. You see it in this article in *Young Folks* [Harmsworth's first article, upon the subject of 'Amateur Photography,' published in *Young Folks* for 1881]. Amateur photography had just become popular. He, a lad of eighteen, seized on it as a stepping-stone to fortune. A little later came the boom in cycling, and Master Harmsworth, still in his 'teens, became a cycling journalist in Coventry. Sir George Newnes had touched the great heart of humanity with *Tit-Bits*, and Mr. Harmsworth, now a man of twenty-one, felt that here was a field for his genius also. He, too, would tell men that the streets of London put end to end would stretch across the Atlantic, and that there were more acres in Yorkshire than letters in the Bible. Why should he conceal these truths? Why should the public thirst for knowledge be denied? And so, in an upper room in the neighborhood of the Strand, *Answers* came to birth, the prolific parent of some hundred, or perhaps two hundred—I am not sure which—offspring, ranging from *The Funny Wonder* to *The Daily Mail*, all bearing the impress of the common mind in an uncommon degree."



CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

FRANK DANBY.

HARRISON RHODES.

MRS. CLEMENT SHORTER.

ARTHUR STRINGER.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Brady, Cyrus Townsend. *The Love Test, and Other Sermons, Long and Short.* Portrait. Published by H. Young Churchman.

Britton, Nathaniel Lord, with the assistance of John Adolph Shafer. *North American Trees.* Cloth, 8vo, ill. x-894 pp. Henry Holt & Co. \$7 net.

This handsomely illustrated and extremely valuable book is designed to describe "all the kinds of trees known to grow independently of planting in North America, north of the West Indies and Mexico, and to illustrate them by figures showing the character of the foliage, flowers, and fruit." The drawings are excellent, nearly all of them having been made from specimens in the museum or herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden, while the descriptions "have been drawn up from these specimens and from field observations." The index to English and Latin names and the glossary of special terms will be appreciated by students in botany. Dr. Britton is the well-known director of the New York Botanical Garden.

Catholic Encyclopedia, The. An International Work of Reference on the Constitution, Doctrine, and History of the Catholic Church. Edited by Charles B. Herbermann, Edward A. Pace, Thomas J. Shahan, Condé B. Pallen, John J. Wynne, assisted by numerous collaborateurs. In fifteen volumes. Vol. iii., 4to, pp. xiv-800. New York: Robert Appleton Co.

It is hardly five months since the second volume of the Catholic Encyclopedia was reviewed in these columns, and the prompt appearance of the third volume gives hope of the publication of the entire work within the time set by the publishers, an attainment unusual in the history of reference-books and hardly to be expected from the delay in the production of the first volume. But encyclopedias are not made in a day, and their foundations, as well as the actual superstructure, demand time, special training, and a peculiar sense of harmony and proportion which are perhaps rarer than the faculty, pure and simple, of the editor. In respect of the ground-plan the third volume, like its predecessors, leaves something to be desired as to arrangement, consistency of entry, and apportionment of space. But a perfect encyclopedia has yet to be produced, and the important work under consideration is in this regard no worse than many of its contemporaries, and vastly better than the majority.

The contents of the present volume range between Brownson and Clairvaux, and cover a subject-list of unusual in-

terest to the non-Catholic reader. The initial article, on Orestes Brownson, can hardly be commended; it presents the leading facts in the life of its subject in a dry and lifeless fashion and contains a misstatement as to the spirit of Presbyterian worship. The article on Brunetière is also a disappointment, and the loss to French literature of its sanest critic since Sainte-Beuve is made more manifest by a memorial which bases the gifted subject's claim to remembrance upon his spoken words and a philosophy purely personal rather than upon his written words. Of the other contributions of literary interest, that of Professor Ford upon Calderon is thoughtful and restrained—somewhat too restrained when contrasted with Lowell's glowing praise—while the same author's estimates of Cervantes and Camoens are equally well proportioned and somewhat more appreciative. There may also be commended the brief notice of Alban Butler and the longer article upon Dr. Challoner, which will make better known even to Catholics the two men who pre-eminently helped to "form" the mind and devotions of the English-speaking members of their Church.

Of the philosophical articles, the first of general interest is that of Father Turner upon Giordano Bruno, a sane and non-polemical estimate of the famous pantheist, whose cultus has been so largely colored by sentiment and political animus as to obscure the basal difficulty of classifying him with any of the acknowledged schools of thought. Father Ming analyzes the Categorical Imperative of Kant in its relation to the Catholic teaching, and Aveling, in a masterly article, traces the idea of Cause through its various phases to the Catholic philosophy of to-day, based largely upon the Scholastic system of knowledge. This article is also to be especially commended for its copious and modern reading-list, mainly of English works. The learned essay of Aiken, on Buddhism, may also be commended; while unnecessarily apologetic in tone, it will nevertheless be valuable to the general reader.

Not the least interesting sections are those given to the religious orders whose titles the present volume includes. Chief among them are the Camaldolese (more detailed than is usual in encyclopedic articles, but eminently readable), the Ca-

puchins, the Carmelites, the Canons Regular, the Carthusians, and the Cistercians. Under the latter heading is given an interesting account of the increasing number of Trappist foundations in North America, and it may be mentioned in this consideration that the foundation of Oka, in the diocese of Montreal, became a pioneer in systemized agricultural teaching whose merit was long since recognized by the Canadian Government. In a work intended for general circulation among English-speaking Catholics space should have been given for mention of the remarkable missionary achievements of this order in the British colonies of South Africa.

Of the historical subjects, the first place must be given to the articles on the American dioceses, Buffalo and Chicago, the missions of California, and on Catholicity in Canada, and the notices on the Carrolls, Matthew Carey, and other Catholics of note in the ecclesiastical history of the continent. These articles with their appended reading-lists should form a valuable aid to the study of a comparatively little known phase of American history. Among subjects of wider interest, Catherine de Medici makes the first appeal, and in the brief essay devoted to her the author presents her in a light so unfavorable as to be noteworthy in the present day of universal whitewashing. The Byzantine Empire receives worthy treatment at the hands of Ernst Gerland, whose scholarly article is illustrated with unusual lavishness. The article on Charlemagne reveals much erudition, but is handicapped by an unfortunate stiffness of manner. The great emperor's matrimonial relations are described as "far from blameless." The excellent essay on Charles V. is hampered by the almost entire exclusion of English titles in the bibliography. W. F. Keogh, in his article on Saint Charles Borromeo, offers what is perhaps the best account in English of one of the most influential personalities of the Catholic Counterreformation. The articles on Cambridge and Canterbury embody their historical associations with Catholicity. The author of the long monograph on China has been hampered by an excess of material, and his effort at condensation has resulted in little more than a well-nigh meaningless enumeration of names.

Of the subjects in the department of

apologetics those most likely to attract general interest are Calvin and Calvinism, both of which have been happily entrusted to Dr. Barry. The author's treatment is marked by an unusual degree of sympathetic comprehension and by literary ability of a high order; the first-named essay ranks with Dr. Barry's essay on Heine as one of the best of recent literary portraits. Father Reid's scholarly monograph on the formation and adoption of the Canon of Scripture will be welcomed by even the non-Catholic reader as a clear, concise presentation of a mass of facts not readily accessible nor easy of comprehension. Francis Urquhart presents an interesting study of Christendom as a polity as well as a religion, and the Origin, Essentials, and Divine Purpose of Christianity are given by Joseph Keating a beautiful exposition based immediately upon the Scriptures of the New Testament. Probably the most important liturgical article is that on the Christian Calendar, by Father Thurston, tho Jenner's presentation of the vast quantity of material on the Celtic Rite will rival it in general interest. Noteworthy among the archeological contributions is de Waal's richly illustrated article on the Roman Catacombs, well supplemented by the articles of Thurston and Desmond on Christian Burial and Christian Cemeteries respectively.

Perhaps one of the greatest services which the Encyclopedia will render the general public is the making accessible the workings of the Church's vast legal system. The English manuals of the canon law are in general meager and unsatisfactory, and it is not too much to hope that the work of popularization begun by the Encyclopedia will result in the compilation of a better manual than any hitherto prepared. Among the canonical titles included in the present volume, the treatment of the Censorship of Books by Hilgers, of the Origin, Development, and Modification of the Cardinalitial Office by Sägmüller, and of Bulls and Briefs by Father Thurston may be especially commended.

The illustrations seem, on the whole, hardly so judiciously selected as hitherto; the maps, however, are of unusual excellence. The author-list does not vary greatly from that of the earlier volumes. There has been manifested elsewhere a tendency to criticism because of the inclusion of but few names of American Catholic writers, and the criticism seems unjust of a work whose content demands technical knowledge of a sort unlikely to be found among laymen. Of the foreign contributors the highest excellence seems to belong to the English writers, an excellence derived directly from erudition and a sense of form, but the work of the Continental contributors has been admirably translated. Perhaps the highest compliment which can be paid the present volume is the regret that even a little that is trivial should be permitted to limit a great deal that is excellent. It is on the whole a work, not merely of great and significant promise, but of high achievement.

Churchill, Winston. Mr. Crewe's Career. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 498. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

Conant, Charles A. The Principles of Banking: Being the Second Part Separately Issued of The Principles of Money and Banking. 12mo, pp. 487. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.75 net.

Danby, Frank. The Heart of a Child: Being Passages from the Early Life of Sally, Snape Lady Kidderminster. New York: Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

Fisher, Sydney George. The Struggle for American Independence. 2 volumes. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xxi-573; 584. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Fontaine, Lamar. My Life and My Lectures. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 361. New York: The Neale Publishing Co. \$3.

Mr. Fontaine says he has given these reminiscences to the world at the urgent request of a great number of friends, but expresses a fear that he may be thought guilty of "braggadocio." Perhaps the average reader will be filled with admiring and inquiring wonder as to how many times a man can be shot full of bullets, left for dead, and then live to be as old as Mr. Fontaine. Mr. Fontaine informs us that he killed Gen. Phil. Kearny and General Sedgwick. As further evidence of his prowess he professes to have received a certificate from General Lee that "sixty men fell before my single rifle in less than sixty minutes." While it is difficult to induce old soldiers to admit knowledge of having actually killed any man in battle, this author says: "I can truthfully say that I rarely fired my gun at a bluecoat that he did not fall. I shot to kill." Here are further specimens of the author's gory deeds:

"I . . . sent a bullet into his skull, and as he dropt I continued to give him two or three more until his head was a jelly."

"I took delight in piling their carcasses in mounds to feed the birds of the air."

"The boys were leaving the orchard and climbing over the back fence, when I got up on the fence, and in a loud tone told the Yankee that if he did not leave and mind his own business I would send a bullet after him. He rode right up to the fence from the pike, stuck his horse's head above the rails, and said: 'What did you say?' I repeated my order, and he threw open his breast with both hands and said: 'Shoot, you d— rebel!' I did not hesitate. The white face of his horse and the white front of his open breast were a fine target. I raised my old Savage pistol and fired. My bullet sped true to the mark, and he tumbled from his horse without a sound."

"I was closing on a fine-looking Yank, riding a magnificent dapple-gray horse. When within about twenty paces I ordered him to surrender. He paid no attention to my demand, but spurred his horse and did not turn back. I sent a pistol ball into his back, and saw the dust fly from his jacket at the impact of the bullet. He did not turn, and I sent another ball into him, and still he paid no attention to me. I fired a third, fourth, fifth, and sixth shot at him, and saw each take effect. At the sixth shot he fell back on his horse, and, as his head struck the crupper, his carbine, which was grasped tightly in his hands, exploded, and the ball grazed the top of my skull and knocked me senseless from my horse."

These exploits and others in great number are narrated without the least apparent consciousness that they will offend any one's taste; indeed, the author hopes in his preface that because of them he will by and by "enjoy the smiles of a just and approving God." Possibly an explanation for writing the memoirs may be found in the history of the author. He was stolen

from his parents by Comanche Indians when a child, and from them learned their ideas of vengeance. He was afterward shanghaied on board a ship, voyaged to the arctics, served Russia in the Crimean War, became a Confederate cavalry scout in the Civil War, and afterward wandered through many climes. In spite of the savage delight he had in killing and fighting and in writing about it *ad nauseam*, the author has a graphic way in relating details of adventure that is often admirable. Even his conceit seems half unconscious, as when he assures us that his popular composition, "All's Quiet on the Potomac," is a monument of word-painting that "will endure as long as the civilized white man exists on earth." The book, with all its brutality, bad grammar, and conceit, was well worth while as presenting a character the like of which may never be seen again. One ought to be sufficient.

Harrison, Frederic. The Philosophy of Common Sense. 12mo, pp. xxxvi-418. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.75 net.

Mr. Harrison has gathered up in this volume essays most of which have appeared in leading British magazines during three decades. They stand together as a fairly coherent exposition of the Positivist philosophy as originally formulated by Auguste Comte, and now filtered through the mind of Mr. Harrison, who for many years has stood as the leading exponent of Positivism. His work must be regarded as a serious attempt to preserve and conserve a religion for men, as against the materialistic agnosticism of Spencer and some of the evolutionary scientists on the one hand, and against the current Christian conceptions on the other.

M. Levy-Bruhl expounded Comte's system in a way to show that the original purpose of Comte was to found, not a philosophy, but a religion, and this view Mr. Harrison also insists upon. The philosophy is only a foundation structure to the "Polity." Mr. Harrison teaches with repeated emphasis that the greatest and culminating fact in man, the end of his evolution, is his religious nature. But he holds that this can not be satisfied by the metaphysics of "the Absolute" nor by the baser metaphysics of materialism. He supposes that he has developed a ground for a religion of reality by his synthesis based on the Positive philosophy. In this philosophy we abandon, he says, once for all our futile inquiry into causation, our speculations as to ontological facts, and retreat to the world of actual experience. Experience is all derived through sensation, and our necessary inferences from sensation.

If any one affirms that an external absolute God is a matter of his experience, Mr. Harrison admits that he has no answer to that, as he knows nothing about that sort of experience. What we do know, he says, is ourselves, our own states. We may not inquire how they are caused; we do not know that they are caused, we do not know how they are caused. But we know what goes on within us. If there are causal forces in external phenomena or behind them, as to that he knows nothing. He believes that every one else knows nothing. Our philosophy, and ultimately our religion, therefore, can have for its material only our experience. This is for us an individual

experience, and for all men the experience of humanity. The only thing of final interest to us therefore is this Humanity. This is the proper subject of philosophy, and it is also the only object of religion. Our affection, concern, and reverence for Humanity make our religion. Humanity, by this time idealized into a sort of vast generalization, is the object of worship. For the worship of "Humanity" Comte adopted a ceremonial and instituted rites. Man is to live for future Humanity; to incorporate his life in the life of the improving race.

Mr. Harrison's clear style and perfectly frank spirit lend a charm to his work that insure him a hearing with every one interested in philosophical discussion.

Iyengar, Tirumangalam Chishna-Rajan. The Hindu-Aryan Theory on Evolution and Incarnation; or, the Science of Raja-Yoga. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 77. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co.

Kintzing, Pearce, M.D. Long Life and How to Attain It. 12mo, pp. 285. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co.

As a medical expert already widely known by previous literary expositions of therapeutics, Professor Kintzing, of Baltimore, is able to write with authority. His chapters are not empirical, but are based on results derived from the positive conclusions of scientific research. Frankly he shows that some important branches of medical science are yet in their infancy, but that in other directions wonderful advance has been achieved. Dr. Kintzing lucidly characterizes the factors that make for longevity. These are lucidly defined, and many a reader will be surprised at their simplicity. The candidate for long

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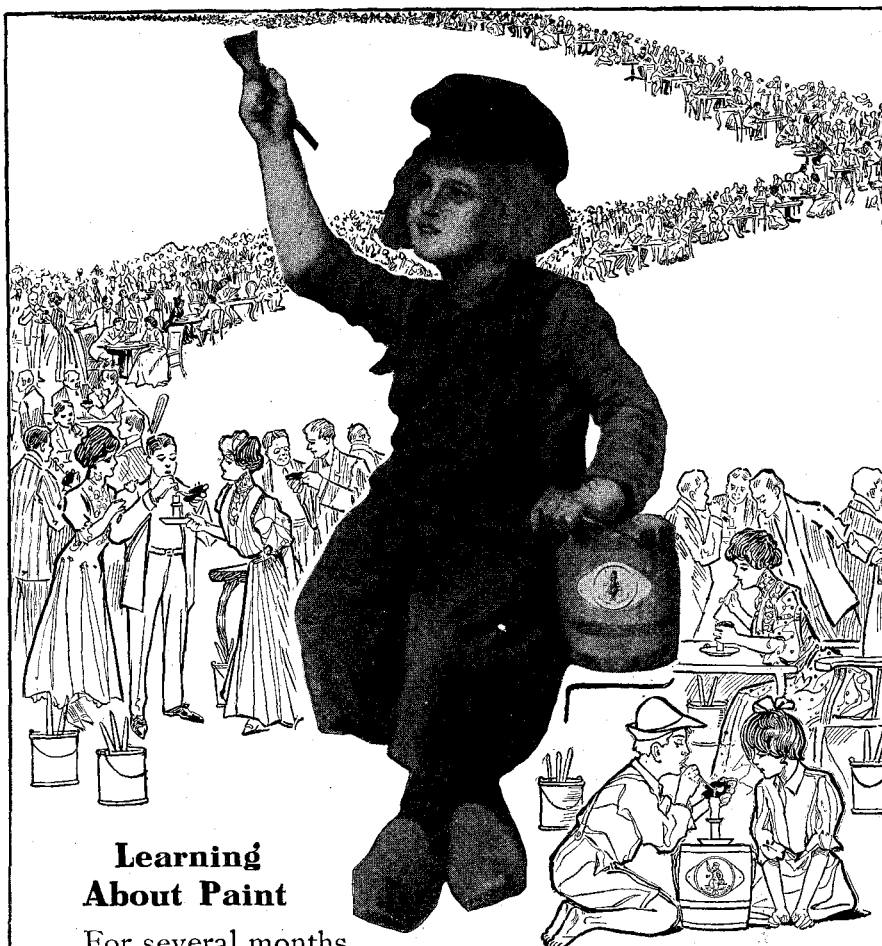
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life must be a moderate eater and must consume little animal food. He must use little alcohol and must be dentally well equipped, naturally or artificially. Admonishing city workers, the author points out that they generally exercise but a small portion of the body, and he administers to them much salutary advice. Dr. Kintzing avoids writing in technical phraseology, so that no reader can feel confused in the study of his chapters. The two lengthy sections on "Food and Nutrition" and "Diet and Dietetics" constitute a valuable contribution to the current discussion of a supremely important topic. As Dr. Kintzing remarks, "the history of man's diet is the history of the human race." In dealing with proteids, carbohydrates, and hydrocarbons, the writer makes delightfully clear to the ordinary reader those matters which are so often described in mystifying style. During recent years popular opinion has been chaotically confused as to the influence on the human organism of tea, coffee, milk, and other liquids. In these pages common sense is scientifically applied in considering their actual effects, and many a perplexed mind will be relieved by the information that tea and coffee are, if properly prepared and moderately used, innocent and even wholesome beverages. Many a valetudinarian might find physical salvation by acting on the precepts emphasized in these pages.

Morley, John. Critical Miscellanies. Vol. iv. 16mo, pp. 340. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50 net.

Ramsay, Sir William M. The Cities of St. Paul: Their Influence on His Life and Thought. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. \$3.

The title captivates one at the outset. And when such a subject is handled by Professor Ramsay, whose writings concerning Asia Minor and the life of Paul and the relations of the Christian Church to the Roman Empire are so interesting and illuminating, one is led to expect a most valuable work.

Nor is one disappointed in this expectation. It is, indeed, something of a surprise to find that lack of space has obliged the author to limit himself to five cities of Eastern Asia Minor, viz., Tarsus, Antioch, Iconium, Lystra, and Derbe. It would be exceedingly desirable to have a similar treatment of Jerusalem and the Syrian Antioch and the cities of the Aegean and Rome itself, or at least to have fully shown the effect of these cities upon the life and thought of Paul.

The whole work is a very strong and fresh statement of the causes which account for that which is so thoroughly Hellenic in Paul, and which must be both acknowledged and understood if we are rightly to interpret Paul and his work. It is doubtful if this has been more ably and thoroughly done than in this volume.

Rhodes, Harrison. The Adventures of Charle Edward. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Shorter, Mrs. Clement. Poems, with an Introduction by George Meredith. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Stringer, Arthur. The Under Groove. Illustrated. New York: McClure Co. \$1.50.

Taft, William H. Present-Day Problems: A Collection of Addresses Delivered on Various Occasions. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 355. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50 net.

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CURRENT POETRY

South Street.

BY FRANCIS FALKENBURY.

As I came down to South Street by the glimmering, tossing water, the sweet wind blew, oh, so softly, sweetly blew
O'er the lean, black docks piled high with curious bales,

Odorous casks, and bundles of foreign goods, And all the long ships with their fair, tall sails, Lading the winey air with the spices of alien woods.

As I came down by the winding streets to the wondrous green sea-water, the sounds along the water-front were tuned to fine accord;

I heard the racket of the halliards slapping, Along the bare poles standing up aloft; I saw loose men, their garments ever flapping, Lounging a-row along each ruined wooden stair; Their untamed faces in the golden sun were soft, But their hard, bright eyes were wild, and in the sun's soft flare

Nothing they saw but sounding seas and the crash of ravening wind;

Nothing but furious struggle with toil that never would end.

The call of mine ancient sea was clamoring through their blood;

Ah, they all felt that call, but nothing they understood

As I came down by the winding streets to South Street by the water.

As I came down to South Street by the soft sea-water,

I saw long ships, their mast-heads ever bowing; Sweet slender maids in clinging gowns of golden, Curtseying stately in a fashion olden,

Bowing sweetly—each a king's fair daughter— To me, their millionth, millionth lover,

I, the seventh son of the old sea-rover, As I came down to South Street by the myriad moving water.

—McClure's Magazine (August).

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There's a delusion about coffee which many persons, not necessarily chemists only, are fast finding out.

That exhaustion from long hours of hard mental or physical work is increased by the reaction of coffee, rather than relieved, is a well known fact. A prominent music professor found the true state of the coffee evil, and also the remedy. His wife tells his experience:

"For over thirty years my husband taught music 6 days a week and 12 to 14 hours a day. None too robust, such constant work made a drain on his strength so that he was often quite exhausted by Saturday night.

"He formed the habit of drinking strong coffee regularly with his meals. Occasionally when he did not have his coffee he would suffer from headache, nervousness and weakness. This alarmed him and me also, for we feared he was becoming a slave to coffee.

"About that time we heard of Postum and decided to try it. At first we did not like it, but soon learned it should be boiled 15 minutes after boiling commences, and then when served hot with cream and a little sugar, it was a drink fit for kings.

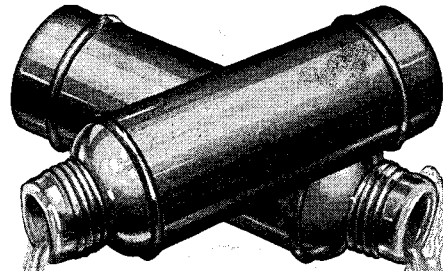
"My husband found he was gaining in weight while using Postum. He was rid of constipation, his headache disappeared and his nerves became strong.

"Now at 61 he is still able to work at teaching, selling instruments or superintending the farm, and can out-work many younger men.

"He has never gone back to coffee and says he never will. Recommending Postum to others is one of his hobbies. We are happy to say all our children drink Postum and are fond of it."

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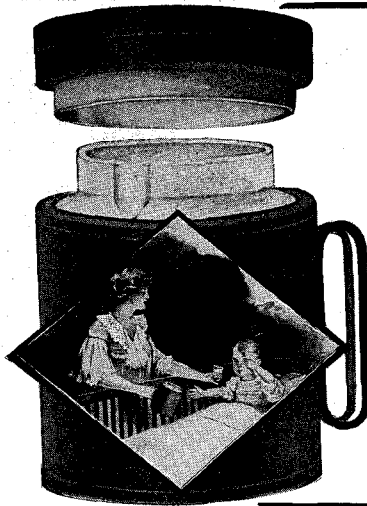
is a small four-page editorial sheet, which treats broadly and without prejudice, current events in the financial, commercial and political world as they bear upon securities and other investments and is of interest and value to investors and business men. THE REVIEW WILL ON APPLICATION BE MAILED REGULARLY WITHOUT CHARGE TO THOSE INTERESTED.

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Europe is saved from the flood, and Asia shrunk Back to her borders forever while Greece shall last!

While Greece shall last!—while joy for the strength of a steed

And delight in the limbs of a runner inspire man's will,

So long in our midst shall be found the Grecian breed By the dark Semitic gods unconquered still.

O ghost of the great Pheidippides, hear that shout Ringing the vast arena! You they acclaim— You, the runner of old, whose life went out

In praise of your gods, young lord of the deathless name!

—The Westminster Gazette (London).

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

July 31.—The British House of Lords passes the old-age-pensions bill in the form in which it was passed by the Commons.

August 1.—President Castro, demanding an apology from Holland for alleged insults, withdraws the exequaturs of all the Dutch consuls in Venezuela.

August 2.—Several towns in the Kootenay Valley, British Columbia, are destroyed by forest fires, with a loss of fifty lives and a destruction of property worth about \$6,000,000.

August 3.—The British battle-ship *Indomitable*, with the Prince of Wales on board, arrives at Cowes on its return from Quebec.

August 5.—Count Zeppelin's air-ship, after nearly completing a twenty-four-hour flight, lands to make repairs at Echterdingen, Germany, and is destroyed by fire during a storm; funds for a new air-ship are being provided by the German government and through private subscriptions.

A strike on the Canadian Pacific Railroad involves over 8,000 shopmen.

The Sultan of Turkey is stabbed by a palace official, his life being saved by a coat of mail.

August 6.—News is received that Mylius Erichsen, the Danish arctic explorer, has perished in Greenland.

A new Cabinet is formed in Turkey.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

August 1.—Attorney-General Bonaparte decides that Oklahoma's national bank guaranty fund plan is illegal.

Samuel E. Moffett, one of the editors of *Collier's Weekly*, is drowned while bathing at Normandy-by-the-Sea, N. J.

August 2.—Henri Farman flies one-third of a mile in thirty seconds in his aeroplane at Brighton Beach, N. Y.

August 3.—A fire in the elevator and freight warehouse district in Chicago destroys property valued at over \$2,000,000.

August 4.—U. S. Senator W. B. Allison, of Iowa, dies at his home in Dubuque.

The Baldwin dirigible balloon makes a successful flight at Fort Myer, Va.

Bronson Howard, the dramatist, dies at his summer home in Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.

POLITICAL.

August 1.—W. H. Taft declares that the greatest question now before the public is the prompt and cheap administration of justice.

August 4.—Governor Cummins, of Iowa, announces his candidacy for the seat of the late Senator Allison.

August 6.—W. H. Taft addresses the Virginia Bar Association at Hot Springs.



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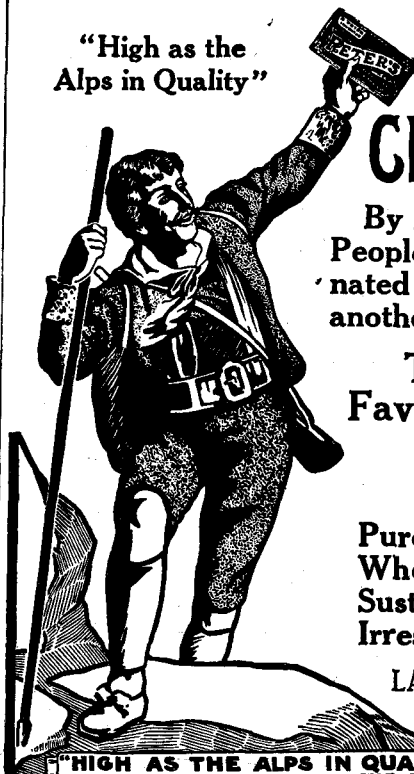
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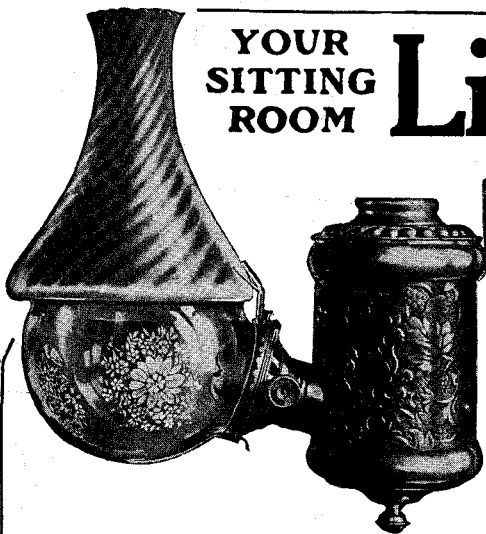
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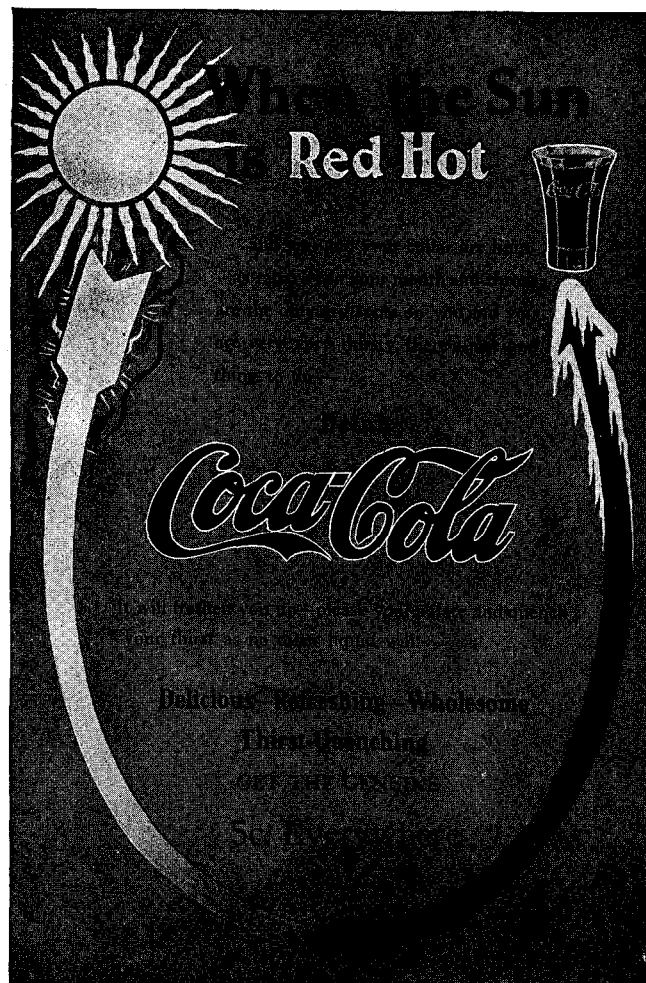
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